BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

SATURDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2395

...committee of the *Agricultural and ...icultural Society of Western India*, ...give notice, that their Annual meeting ...e held on Tuesday, the 6th January ... 1835, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when Prizes will be distributed to those who may produce the finest specimens of fruit and vegetables grown on the Island or on Salsette; preferences being given to growers for the Market.

JOHN VAUPELL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 6*th Dec.*, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

પશ્ચમ•હીનકુશથાંન•મધેની•બાગાઇત• તથા•જીરાઇત•મંડલીનાં•પંચ•ખબર • આપે છેજે•તેવોની•વરશીણ•શભા•તારીખ ૬ ઠી• જાંનેવારી•શને ૧૮૩૫ ને•વાર•સોમે•એ•દીને ઠાંર્ય•ઉપર•દેશા•લાશા•શીખવાની•મંડલીની જગા•ઉપર•શવેરે•ઠલાઠ ૧૧ ને•અમલ•લ રાશે•તથા•તાંકાં•આંગામ•મધે•તથા•પરાંત બાશટી•મધે•ઉપજેલાં•શારા•નમુનાનાં•ફલ • તથા•ભાજી•લાવશે•તેવોને•ઇનામ•આપશે• પણ•બજરમાં•ખપ•હોએ•એવી•જનશ•લાવ શે•તેવોને•મોહોટી•આબરૂ•મલશે—મુઠાંમ• મુમબઇ *

૧ જાંન•વાપેલ•શાહેબ
મીટીગ•વીશે•શાઠી
તારીખ ૧૩ મી•ડીજેમબર ૧૮૩૪ *

પश्चम हिंदुस्थानातील बागाईत व जिराईत मंडलिचं पंच खबर देना हेन की त्याची वार्शिक सभा तारिख ६ वी ज्यानेवारा. सन १८३५ आणि मंगळवार यादिवसां कापावर देश भाषेचे विद्याभ्यास मंडळिचें जाग्याव र प्रातःकाळां ११ वाजतां भरेल आ णि तेथें या गावांत व प्रांत साष्टात निपजलेलिं चांगल्या नमुन्याचां फळें व भाड्या आणितील त्यांस ईनामे देताल परंतु बाजारांत खपतील अ स्या जिनसा आणितील त्यांस मोठा आबरू मिलेल मकाम मुबैई ता। ए डीजेबर सन १८३४.

ज्यान वापेल साहेब चिठणिस, सहो.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, hath granted letters ad Colligenda Bona of BEBEE AMBER COOVER, late of Bombay MAHOMEDAN, deceased, to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esq, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 10th day of December, 1834.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

اشتہار

خبر واوہ می شوود کہ از سوپریم کورت سنبی وکالت این قسم (لیترس اڈ کولے چند وبونہ) زنے مرحوم از قوم مسلمان بے بے عبر قونور واوہ شدہ ولیم فینوک اسکویر کورجستر سوپریم کورت منبی است ہمہ کسان ویرا معلوم کروو ما دیسمبر ۱۸۳۴

بیچ می سوت ہوس وکیل

FOR SALE—No. 16, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

A CARD.

MR. HENRY FAWCETT, and MR. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON, have been this day admitted Partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON AND CO,
Bombahy, 5th Dec. 1834.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that GEORGE GREIG JOHNSTON, Esq., is authorised by us to transact our business, and to sign our firm per procuration.

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 13th December, 1834.

NOTICE.--On Friday next, the 19th Instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence "Tar Deo," near the junction of the Race course and Breach Candy Roads, the Household Furniture and Property of ALEXANDER FERRIER, Esq, the same comprizes—Handsome Plated Ware, Dining, Breakfast and Library Tables, Glass Ware, Argand Lamps, Wall Shades, Dinner and Breakfast Services, Punkahs—Couches handsomely carved and covered with Green Silk Damask, Chairs, a Large handsome Book Case, with Wings, Oil Paintings and Prints in Gilt Frames, Cots and Bedding, Dressing and Bed Room Furniture, Vase Lamps, a Library of valuable Books, in handsome Bindings, Collection of Rare and valuable Prints by the first Masters in Portfolios, a small but select stock of Wines, Ales, &c. &c.

At 4 P. M. will be put up for Sale a Bungalow with suite of one double, and two single poled Tents with all the Furniture, &c. therein contained, situate at Worlee.

The property at Tardeo will be on view, from Wednesday next, the 17th instant, and that at Worlee, may be seen at any time, as the Bungalow and premises are not now occupied.

ON Wednesday next, the 17th Inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

300 Dozens Pale Sherry in cases of 3 Dozsn each, 300 Dozens Allsopp's bottled, Pale Ale in prime order, 100 York Hams, a variety of Millinery, a few Ladies Bonnets, silk and straw, a Superior Spanish Guitar, and sundry other goods.

At Noon any Horses or Carriages that may Offer.

ON MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO., will sell by public Auction, at his Residence "Breach Candy," the Household Furniture and Property of *Dr. Kemball.*

And at 4 P. M. on the same day they will put up for Sale the residue of the Lease of the Dwelling House, and Grounds now occupied by him, which is one of the most delightfully situated on the Island.

Particulars respecting the above, will appear in future Advertisements and Catalogues, and may be had an application to the Advertizers, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 24th Instant.

FOR Sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., on Monday, the 22d December.

The Schooner, "*Nowroze,*" 40 Tons burthen or thereabouts, as she now lies in the "Basin" at Mazagon, with all her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Stores, &c., particulars of which may be had of the advertizers on application.

Nesbit Lane, 13th Dec., 1834.

FOR Sale.—A Superior Persian Horse, Heght 15 Hands, rising 6 year old, well adapted for a Shigram or Buggy, for particulars. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 18th Dec., YATES and Co., will sell by public Auction, several bales of coarse and fine Woollens, colors Dark Blue, Sky ditto, Green, Scarlet and Black, 300 pieces of Cambrics, a large assortment of hardware, comprizing Hamers, Chisels, Planes, Copper and Iron tacks, Nails, Gimblets, Screws, &c. &c. &c. Hanging Lamps. Further notice in next Tuesday's Courier.

Also—without reserve, on account of those concerned, 600 Dozens of London bottled Sherry; musters may be had on application.

Terms of the above sale—ready money, and the lots to be cleared within 15 days or be resold at the purchaser's risk.

YATES—and CO., have received by the late arrivals from China, prime fresh Manilla Cigars, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong, and Pekoe Teas, 1st and 2nd sort Sugar Candy, Ricepaper for drawing Books of paintings, and other fancy articles.

Meadow Street.

YATES AND CO., have received for Sale new Regulation Shacos, Military Gloves, and Regulation Stocks,

Meadbw Street.

FOR Sale. the following fresh imported stores.

New Vermicelli, Macaroni, Milk Chocolate, Chrystal Vincajee, Carraway Seeds, Lemon Pickle, West Indian Arrow Root, Tapioca, Oatmeal, Sauces and Pickles of every description, Champaigne Brandy, English do. in pints, Anchovies in oil, Tarragon Vinigar, new Elderberry wine, bottled Fruits, Cheese, Scotch and Irish Whisky, London double Brown Stout, Lancashire Ale; also Cochin Candles, Fiddles, fishing Rods and Lines, a large assortment of water filterers, Hungary, Honey, and Lavender water, Capillaire, Spiced rounds of Beef, spiced Salmon, &c. &c.

And per *Lady Gordon*, 2 Bull Terriers. Apply to YATES, AND CO.

NOTICE.

ANY person having LIONS, TIGERS or any other description of wild animals may hear of purchasers by applying to YATES, AND Co.

Meadow Street, 13th Dec.

COMMISSION GOODS.—BECK and Co., respectfully invite public attention to the undermentioned Articles, just received for sale on commission, viz:--Sacred annuals-handsomely bound in velvet, Russia Leather, writing Desks, do. Portable Dressing Cases, Bibles and Prayer Books of sizes, bound in Calf and Morocco, Russia leather pocket Books and Sewing cases, Prayer Books and Testaments, bound together in Morocco with Silver Clasps, Hood's Comic Annual, the Amulet, Friendship's offering, the Keepsake, the Gem, Landscape Annual, Cruickshank's Comic Illustrations, sundry Juvenile Books, Conversation Cards, Music and Sketch Books, elegant Albums, Blank account Books of sizes, Sacred Annual Illustrations fitted in frames, colored Tissue Paper, Solid Mahogany writing Desks and various other articles, too numerous to detail.

Forbes Street, 13th December, 1834.

NOTICE.—Next Tuesday, being a Mahommedan Festival, BECK and Co., are induced to postpone their public sale till the following Tuesday, when they will submit for auction, sundry Sadlery, Perfumery, Medicines, &c. particulars of which will appear, in a future advertisement.

Forbes Street, 13th December, 1834.

A CARD.

T. FERRAR begs respectfully to invite attention to a small consignment of Millinery, and Baby linnen, received by the Lady Raffles, and which is now exposed for sale at his Warehouse. The whole of the articles have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the very best description, and of the latest London Fashions.

Prices moderate, with the hope of meeting with a ready sale.

N. B. any articles taken away cannot be received back.

T. F. has also the following goods for sale:—Oil cloth for Floors, of different patterns, 52 feet, 8 inches long, by 21 feet, 2 inches wide, small pattern ditto, for Buggys, &c. gilt moulding of sizes for Picture Frames, Bath and hot air stoves, with Fenders and Fire Irons complete, a full size Billiard Table (new) with "Thurston's" Cushions, ornamented Frame, and shifting Panels in the legs, complete with Balls, Cues &c. Rs. 1,100, Billiard Balls, cloth, cues, &c. &c.

Cardiff Castle, 13th Dec., 1834.

BENGAL TENTS.

FOR SALE—A handsome new Bengal double Poled Tent; built expressly to order, and well adapted for a Mess—Cheeks and Carpets complete.

Also a splendid single poled do. do.

For further particulars apply to FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, Forbes Street.

These articles are well worth the attention of purchasers, all the materials having been carefully selected, and the Tents built under the inspection of a private individual at Futtyghur.

Bombay, 12th Dec., 1834.

CAPTAIN GRAHAM LLOYD, S. O. in charge 7th Regiment Native Infantry, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieut. OSWALD HALPIN, of the same Corps, has, in conformity with the 48th Article of the 26th Section, of the General Code of Military Regulations, after paying Funeral charges, Servants' wages, Regimental debts and auction expences, paid over to the Sub-Treasurer, to the order of the Military Secretary to Government, the sum of Rupees fifty, and annas eight (50 8 00.)

Cantonment Ahmedabad, 3d Dec. 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for sale at the Courier Office.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the next year, shewing, the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robbins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારની•એલચીનુ• કંતરાકટ•કાલની•મોશમનુ•પુરૂ•થશે•તેથી• કેઠલ•શાકી•કરનારને•શતાકે•તે•ઉપરથી•નવી મોશમની•પેદાએશની•એલચી•વીશે•પરપોજ લો•તારીખ ૧ લી•જાંનીવારી•શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી•લેશે *

એ•માલનો•જઠો•કમેશાંનાં•શરેશતા•પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની•એવરેજ• એ ટલે•શરાશરી•ઉતરેકે•તે•દર•એક • ખાંડી• અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની•જાણવી *

એલચી•જાત•જાતની•જુદી•વીની•કાડવા નો•જે•શરેશતો•કુતો•તે•કવેપકે•કાડી•નાંખે એકે•ને•બધો•જઠો•એકંદર•એકંદમો•વધુ• કીમત•જેકોઇ•રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ અંકે•ચારશો • પનચોતેરથીબી•અકકો•લાવ•આપશે•તેને • વેચાતો•આપશે•ને•તે•માલ•શાદરીની•મુડી મો•બાંધી•વાંકાંણ•ઉપર•શરેશતા•પરમાંણે• શરકારનાં•ખરચે•ચડાવી•આપશે *

આવતા•કેબરવારી•મહીનાંથી•અકકો•ઉ પરથી•એલચીઓ•ઉતારવા•માંડશે•તે•તારીખ ૧૫ મી•મેએ•મહીનાંનીએ•બધી•રાશ•આ પેઆમો•આવશે *

જેનુ•પરપોજલ•કબુલ•થશે•તે•ઘણીએ•રૂ પીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત•રાખવા•તથા•માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી•મેએને•દીને•શરકારની • વ ખારોમોથી•નવી•ઉચકી•લશ્કરોનો•તે•અના મત•રૂપીઆ•ચુકેગારીમો•જશે•તથા•કંતરા કટ•રદ•તથા•બાતેલ•થશે *

નમુનો•એવો•હોએ•તથા•એ•વીશે•કાંઇ• પુછવુ•હોએતો•હેઠલ•શાકી•કરનારને•મલિઆ થી•અથવા•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•પડશે *

જે—કાલકીકોટ
તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનો•વેપાર• ખાતાનો•ચુમાશતો
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનુ•વેપાર•ખાતુ
આલપજ•તારીખ ૧૫ મી• શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and CO. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice, and from parties at Outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay offices of Bombay will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART and CO.
Bombay, 13th December, 1834.

W. MAINWARING, in announcing the removal of his School to the house opposite to Eduljee Cursetjee's sons Auction Room, begs leave to acquaint the public that, as the extensive premises he now occupies have been expressly fitted up for his purposes, and afford accommodation for a much larger number of Scholars than his former residence, he has extended the plan of his Seminary, by the addition of a junior class, Native and European.

TERMS.

Native Children—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar	Rs. 10
Do. do. do. with Geography Historic and Scientific studies; English Composition by means of translation from Mahratta and Goozrattee, as well as the usual exercises	" 15
European Children up to 9 years of age	" 7
Do. from 9 to 12	" 10
Do. above 12	" 15
Latin and Greek Classics	" 5
Boarders up to 9 years of age, including all "extras"	" 34
Do. from 9 to 12	" 39
Above 12	" 44

This School will reopen after the Christmas Vacation on the 7th Proximo.

12th December, 1834.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's—Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND Co., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexpectionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at	Rs. 20	per dozen,
Port.....at	Rs. 24	per doz.
Lisbon.....	12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*	18	"
Jamaica Rum,....at	12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs, of sorts,	18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry, in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Brandy, Rs. 3 per gallon.

Old Tom, at Rs. 10 per gallon, or Rs. 25 per doz.

Hollands, at Rs. 2 per gallon.

Champaign, at Rupees 50 per doz.

Hock, at Rupees 25 per ditto.

13*th Dec.*, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 25	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26	per doz.
Ditto, in pints.....	" 14	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET, orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO., from the celebrated House of Messrs. MUMM GEISLER AND CO., of Frankfort, and Cologne,

Finest Brown Creaming Champaigne, in cases of 1 dozen each.....Rs.	45	per doz.
Do. Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in two doz. cases, at..... "	32	" "
Do. Scharzberger Mozelle, vintage 1827, in 3 dozen cases, at	28	and 35

And a small quantity of Farina's genuine Eau-de-cologne.

ALSO,

Brown's Cantenac Claret, received direct from the proprietors in 1, 3 and 6 dozen cases, at. "	18	" "
Cockburn and Co's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at..... "	24	" "
Superior Hollands from Messrs. William Smith and Co. of Rotterdam at..... "	25	per case.

Church Lane, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

SECOND BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE half yearly Subscription to the above Institution, falls due at our office on the 1st Proximo.

W. NICOL, and CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 13*th December*, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO., the following Wines, &c. at the annexed prices; viz.

Pitman's Sherry Pale, in 6 and 3 doz. cases	at 15	per doz.
Black's Pale and Brown do. in do. do. do	" 15	do.
Ditto Pale in Pints, in 6 doz. cases	" 9	per do. pts.
Bell's do. in quarts, in 6 and 3 dozen cases	" 12	do. qts.
Sherry, from different Houses in Casks, from 400 to 500 per	Butts, Hhds. Butt.	
Pilman's Champagne in 3 doz. cases	" 25	per dozen
Ditto Port ditto	" 15	do.
Ditto Pale Cognac Brandy, do	" 15	do.
Black's Claret, in 3 dozen cases	" 18	do.
Ditto do. in Pints 6 do	" 12	do.
Destournell's Cos Claret in 1 and 1½ doz. cases	" 20	do.
Gruaud Chateaux Lafitte, in one doz. cases	" 15	do.
Laffitte's Claret do	" 12	do.
General Palmer's Margeaux Old, in 3 dozen cases	" 12	do.
Do. do. new in 2 doz do	" 15	do,
St. Julien-s Claret in one doz. cases.	" 12	do.
And also Superior Cognac Brandy, direct from France, in one doz. cases	" 17	Rs. do,

Terms—*Cash.*

Bombay, 12*th Dec.* 1834.

FOR Sale—At the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, and Co. Bank of England Notes of £50, at Rs, 11 per £.

Rampart Row, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

A CARD.

NOTICE is hereby given—That Moonshee BENEERAM does still continue to publish the "*Aina-Secunder*," Newspaper, every Thursday morning, and distributes it to his Subscribers.

This Paper is peculiarly well adapted for improving young men in the Hindoostanee or "*Oordoo*" Language, at the same time affording interesting intelligence of every nature from different parts of India. The style and perfection of the Language has been much admired by persons who take pleasure in the literature of the East. The *Aina-Secunder* is printed at the printing press of the Bombay *Jam i-Jamsheed*, where papers continue to be issued at 3 Rs. per month.

Bombay, 11*th December*, 1834.

FOR SALE,—at the shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, Forbes street, the following, received per latest arrivals from England, vizt:—

Cricket Bats with Balls Rs.....	15
Superior Billiard cloth, per yard.....	36
Best English Racket Bats.....	25

They have also to announce to their constituents, the receipt from China of their annual supply of prime Teas, consisting of Pecou, Green, Padre Souchong, Pouchong and Hyson Skin, with a few cases of excellent preserved Sugar Candy Ginger, per *Lowjee Family*, Captain JOHSON.

Bombay, 13*th December*, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK, for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper-roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 13*th. December*, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOYE ROOKEA, and ASBOYE, widow, sister, and administratrix, of all and singular, the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of Abba Ahmed Futtay Mahomed, late of Bombay Mahomedan, inhabitant, deceased, and ANEFA, his daughter, having contracted with CURSETJEE DADABHOY, of Bombay Andiaroo, to sell him all those two pieces of Land with the Chawls, or Ranges of Building, consisting of fourteen Apartments thereon built, situate at Erskine's road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of the Mahomedan Mosque, any person or persons having any claim or demand, by way of mortgage, inheritable right, or otherwise thereon, are hereby requested to make known the same to Mr. MORGAN, Attorney for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 12th December, 1834.

TO be letor sold—A Bungalow (pucka built) on Malabar Hill. For particulars inquire at the Office of Mr. SMITH, Solicitor.

TO Be Let—A small upper-roomed House in Forbes Street, within the Fort.

Ditto, ditto, in Armenian lane.

Diito, upper roomed at Foot Belvidere.

Ditto do. next to Mrs. Tadman's Bakery. For particulars, apply to DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at their Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

TO BE LET—An upper roomed large House, situated at Mazagon, lately occupied by W. C. Bruce, Esq., entry immediately. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his Office, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious House in Rampart Row, lately occupied by JAMES McADAM, Esq. Entry immediately.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOYEBOYE, the widow and representative of BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE Ookrah, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, had bargained and sold to EDULJEE SHAPOORJEE of Bombay Parsee, all that piece or parcel of land together with the Messuages, Tenement, or Dwelling House, with its Appurtenances, situated in Macca Taback's Street, Assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 10; any person or persons having Claims or Demands upon the said premises, either by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Contract, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to EDULJEE SHAPOORJEE, by publica ion in this paper, within 14 days from the date hereof, or afterwards they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 12th Dec., 1834.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE, begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has lately purchased part of the investment brought out by one of the latest ships, consisting of the following articles:—Gentlemen's Silver and Gold hunting Watches, Ladies Gold Hunting ditto, Gold Watch guards of different sorts, Gold Seals and Keys, Silver Pencils, and various other articles. The whole is now exposed for sale at his shop, in Hummum Street, near Leggett and Co's. Bakery.—Bombay, 12th Dec., 1834.

FOR the Red Sea, via the Malabar Coast, the fine fast sailing ship NUSSUT SHAW, Burthen 600 tons; will leave this on or about the 20th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain STEWART, at the office of AGA MAHOMED Shoostry, No. 2, Nesbit Lane.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship ANDROMACHE, 600 Tons, JOSEPH ANDREWS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected from Calcutta, the beginning of January, and will be despatched in all February for the above Port, having a Surgeon attached. Plans of the Cabins of this vessel may be had on application to DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort.

Bombay, 12*th December*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander; will sail from hence in all January. Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

Bombay, 13*th Dec.* 1834.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, Tons, 400 W. MARLEY, Commander, has a poop and superior accommodations, and will sail the 1st January next. Apply to Capt. MARLEY, at the office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 13*th December*, 1834.

FOR LONDON,

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, 500 Tons, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander: will sail on the 10th Jan., has very superior accommodations, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight and passage, apply to Capt. CLARKSON, at Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co's Office.

Bombay, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander; is daily expected here, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., at whose office plans of accommodation may be seen.

Bombay, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Hon'ble Company, C. F HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here in the course of next month, and will be dispatched for the above port in the month of March following, having a Surgeon attached.—Plans of the spacious cabins of this vessel may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 13*th December*, 1834.

FOR FREIG[redacted]

THE LADY RA[redacted] BERT POLLO[redacted] sail in about middle of [redacted] has excellent accommodation[redacted] Galleries, the same as an India[redacted] ries a Surgeon.—Apply at the O[redacted] DAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 5*th Dec.*,

FOR MADRAS

THE SWALLOW, WILLIAM AD[redacted] Commander, will leave on the 25th D[redacted] cember; for freight or passage, apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA AND MALABAR COAST,

THE fine fast sailing Ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will return to Calcutta immediately, touching on the Coast, and will take freight for Cochin, Tellicherry and Aleppee. For passage to Calcutta or Malabar Coast, apply to Captain PETRIE, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

DADY'S BUILDINGS, 13*th Dec.*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE new Ship WILLIAM NICOL, THOMAS KINCAID, Commander; has been expressly fitted for passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail the latter part of December. Apply to Capt. KINCAID, at the office of Messrs W. NICOL and Co. where plans of the accommodation can be seen.

Rampart Row, 13*th December*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2*nd Decemb r*, 1834.

No. 518.—The following appointment is made:—

Ordnance department.

Quarter master serjeant William Batch, of the 2nd troop horse brigade, to be sub-conductor, *vice* Thompson deceased.—Date of appointment 11th Novr. 1834.

No. 519.—Sub-conductor Robert Davis, of the commissariat department, is allowed leave of absence for two and a half months, to proceed to Cuddalore, on private affairs.

No. 520.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. R Hibbert, to act as quarter master and interpreter to the 7th regiment native infantry, during the absence of lieutenant Skipper, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant A. Robertson, of the 10th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the left wing of that regiment, from the 15th ultimo, the date of the departure of the right wing from Asseerghur.

Lieutenant A. Hamerton, of the 15th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Mitchell, on sick certificate.

Captain W. Cavaye, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to act as brigade major and 3rd assistant commissary general at Deesa, during the absence of lieutenant Wilson, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 3*rd. December*, 1834.

No. 521.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts from letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, be published in general orders:—

Letter dated 16th July 1834, (No. 41.)

Para 1st. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment,

Lieutenant R. M. Chichester, by the "Lady Raffles."

Lieutenant colonel C. Garraway.

Captain John Clunes.

Lieutenant F. C. Hall.

2nd. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been severally granted an extension of furlough, for the period stated against their respective names:—

Lieutenant John K. Gloag,	Six months.
Lieutenant Thomas R. Stewart,	
Surgeon G. A. Stuart,	Two months.
Assistant surgeon Cahill,	Three months.
Ensign W. G. McDaffie,	Six months.

3rd. We have permitted cornet William B. C. Roberts, late of your establishment, to retire from the service, on Lord Clive's Fund; his resignation takes effect from the 2nd April 1831.

Letter dated 6th August 1834. (No. 44)

We have permitted lieutenant J. Wright to return to his duty on your establishment.

Letter dated 6th August, 1834, (No. 45.

We have permitted lieutenant Charles S. Thomas, late of your establishment, to retire from the service on Lord Clive's Fund; his retirement takes effect, from the 29th November 1832.

No. 522.—Major C. B. James, having returned from leave to the Cape of Good Hope, will resume charge of his duties as deputy commissary general; captain J. Reynolds, and captain R. Payne, will resume their duties as first and second assistants in that department, at their respective stations.

Bombay Castle, 4*th December* 1834.

No. 523.—Captain H. Sandwith, of the 8th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 524.—The following native promotion is made:—

Golundauze Battalion.

Havildar Gunga Deep Chowdree, to be jemadar, *vice* Shaik Emaum Buckus deceased.—Date of rank 10th Oct. 1834.

No. 525.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the political department under date the 3rd instant, to appoint lieutenant R. Wallace, of the 18th regiment native infantry, to the superintending charge of the Guicowar contingent in the Mahee Caunta, *vice* captain Fawcett.

Captain R. Bulkley, of the 20th regiment native infantry, is appointed acting paymaster of the Poona division of the army.

Bombay Castle, 6*th December* 1834.

No. 526.—Ensign E. C Cotgrave, of the 8th regiment native infantry is appointed to act as interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, to His Majesty's 40th regiment, until an officer of the regiment is duly qualified, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 8*th December*, 1834.

No. 527.—Major W. Hamond, of the 3rd regiment of light cavalry, is permitted to retire from the Hon'ble Company's service, from the 4th instant.

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[illegible], of the 1st regiment [illegible]o resign his commission [illegible]service, from the 4th in-

[illegible] Morrison, an out-pensioner of [illegible]d to reside and draw his pension at

[illegible]e unexpired portion of the extension [illegible] the Cape of Good Hope, granted to lieuten- [illegible]raham, of the 19th regiment native infantry, [illegible]ate the 28th January last, is cancelled from the [illegible]ltimo, the date of that officer's return to the [illegible]dency.

No. 531.—Lieutenant Cruickshank, acting executive engineer at Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 5th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs; his duties, during his absence, being performed by lieutenant Warden.

No. 532.—Lieutenant J. Kilner, assistant to the inspecting engineer in the Deccan, is appointed assistant to the executive engineer at Poona.

No. 533.—Major J. Campbell, of the 12th regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for two years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 534.—Major Thomas Leighton, of the 14th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 535.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to assistant surgeon Murray, under date the 27th December 1833, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a further period of twelve months, on the same account, with permission to proceed to New South Wales.

No. 536.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant E. H. Hart, of the 19th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the horse brigade, from the 19th ultimo, until the return of lieutenant Woosnam, to head quarters.

Ensign M. F. Gordon, of the 11th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master and interpreter to that regiment, from the 1st ultimo, during the period lieutenant Major may be in charge of the barrack department, or until further orders.

No. 537.—The followiug native promotion is made:—

24th regiment native infantry.

Color Havildar Arvee, alias Shaik Abdoolla, to be jemedar, *vice* Murad Khan deceased.—Date of rank, 21st Nov. 1834.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. Wood, Lieut Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 6th of August, 1834, No. 13, be published in general orders:

Lieutenant F. D. W. Winn, of the Indian navy, having arrived in this country, on sick certificate, with leave of absence from the commanding officer in the Red Sea, we have admitted him to the benefit of the furlough regulations, with pay commencing from the date of such leave, viz. 24th February 1834.

An error having occurred in the Indian navy list, in carrying into effect the mitigated punishment awarded by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 2nd of April 1828, to lieutenant C. Wells, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the same be corrected, and that, that officer's name be placed next below that of lieutenant J. H. Rowband.

Bombay Castle, 8th December, 1834.

Lieutenant E. Wybard is permitted to proceed to Sea or the Neelgherry Hills, for the period of 12 months for the recovery of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. Wood, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th December, 1834.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. Erskine, late civil and staff surgeon at Rajcote, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, from the 10th November till the 20th December, published in the government Gazette of the 3 th October last, is cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 5th December, 1834.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby, political a ent in Kattywar, is permitted to visit the presidency, for the benefit of his health, his assistant, lieutenant Lang, assuming charge of his duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the annexed extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in this department No. 5, dated the 6th August last.

Para. 1st. "We have permitted the reverend Henry Davies, late a chaplain on your establishment, to retire from the service: his retirement takes effect from the 25th June 1834."

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend R Y. Keys A. M. a furlough to England, for three years, under the existing regulations

Bombay Castle, 10th December, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the leave, on private affairs, granted on the 7th ultimo, to the reverend E. P. Williams, A. M. appointed chaplain of Ahmedabad, and to grant him leave, on sick certificate, from the date of his departure from his station.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W H. Wathen, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1834.

Mr. G L. Elliot, collector of Rutnagherry, is permitted to proceed on deputation, into the districts, for the usual period, from the 25th ultimo.

Mr. C. Price, third assistant to the collector in Candeish, is to proceed on deputation, into the districts.

Bombay Castle, 5th December, 1834.

Mr John H. Pelly, collector of customs in Guzerat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs

Bombay Castle, 10th December, 1834.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, first assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st proximo, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to his departure for England

Mr. A. N Shaw, sub-collector of Bagulcottah, is allowed leave of absence till the end of this month, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Kentish, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, a further extension of one month's leave, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 8th December, 1834.

Mr. Clerk, acting senior assistant judge and session judge of Sholapoor, assumed charge of the adawlut at that station, on the 29th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 9th December, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that a sunnud of appointment has been issued, bearing date the 28th ultimo, to Azim Pra akur Bullal Pundit, to act as junior native commissioner at Havery, in the zillah of Dharwar, during the absence of Azim Bheemrow Annut, from his duties, or until further orders.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. Reid, *Secy. to Govt.*

DURPUN.

We understand that a tiger and tigress which destroyed nearly thirty persons in the neighbourhood of Malhar, a village in Salsette, have been shot by a party of sepoys sent by the public authorities expressly on this duty. The tigress, it is said, measured three and a half feet from the ground and six in length of body. The Sepoys' we hear, are now in quest of another animal of the same species that has been committing ravages in the neighbouring villages.

HOME REMITTANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—It appears by various letters published in one or other of the public papers, that military officers still expect subsidiary orders relative to Remittances through the Company's treasury.

Such orders, I have reason to suppose, are not required. The remittances to Bombay, *for home*, may be made either monthly or quarterly, I know not if at longer intervals, i. e I do not know, if a larger sum than one fourth of the annual amount would be received at once. The exchauge is such, as that £25 is equal to Bombay Rupees 274, 15 4. The first quarter terminated on the 31st October; the second will consequently terminate on the 31st of January; consequently there is yet time for those desirous of taking advantage of this mode of remittance to make a commencement during this quarter, and it might be worth while for those who wished to have commenced from the first, to ascertain whether they might not now pay down the sum requisite, and obtain the half yearly amount. I am confident the information would be readily given by the Military Paymaster at Bombay.

A REMITTER FROM THE FIRST.

December 3d, 1834.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—You and I fancy not a few of your Readers—if you have not already had your attention particularly called to the subject—will be surprized to learn that, notwithstanding the great fall of rain this year, and the crops on the fields being at least of an average goodness, with the certain y almost of an excellent after crop, yet that Bajarie, is only procurable to the casual purchaser at from 17 to 20 Bombay Seers the rupee at Ahmedabad, when in usual years it sells at from 50 to 60. All other Grain is in proportion, and I only select that as being the most necessary to the lower orders; thus are the poor Inhabitants of towns in Guzerat suffering in the midst of plenty the privations of a scarcity. This is a great, and if it arises from mal-administration, a crying grievance. That the high price of Grain is in any way attributable to the supineness of Government or its Functionaries it would be high presumption for a person so little acquainted with the manner in which the Land Revenue and transit Duties are managed as I am, to assert; but one thing appears certain, which is, that the immediate cause of the high prices is not the scarcity of Grain arising from the unusual lateness of the Harvest, and its not yet being got in, but solely to the avarice of the Grain Dealers, who are reported, and I imagined truly, to have three years' consumption rotting in their Granaries, but are determined to keep up the Prices to the last moment, in the hope of remunerating themselves for their late ruinous speculations, or at least heart-rending disappointment, owing the the unexpected fall of Rain.

Now the question is shortly this,—can the Government or can it not, influence the price of Corn? In my opinion it can, and I believe it would not take me, if I was thoroughly acquainted with the subject, much more than ten minutes cogitation to strike out a way of forcing the Dealers to reduce the unnaturally high price of the necessaries of life without exercising any authority directly over them: as, for instance, by allowing the free import of Corn into Ahmedabad and some other large towns, till such time as it reached some stated price which might bring the monopolists to their senses: for it is, I suspect, the large Towns which give the Nerrick to the villages about them, for no native will eat the new Grain if he can compass the price of the old, as they attribute the present awful mortality to eating it, and I am myself inclined to think it is partly the cause of the evil, altho' heavy Rains are invariably followed by sickly seasons.

It is all very well to talk of prices finding their own level, and that the Country is actually benefitted by the Grain being eat up by weavels and other insects, whilst the people are starving, and that the Grain Monopoly acts as a safety valve against actual Famine &c. &c. &c. but the fact is, the Grain Dealers have reached a pitch of power in this Country which loudly calls for the interference of the Legislature. That the Corn merchants should have gained that power with the native Governments who no doubt made them pay handsomely, is nothing surprising, but that our Government should not have taken steps to counteract instead of apparently letting the abuse increase, is wonderful.

With regard to my last letter which I presume you intended to notice in your number of the 25th October, having mistaken my signature, I was glad to find you had not given it a place as it was only the apparent certainty of our losing Deesa that could have induced me to be quite so free in my remarks, and I thought a little blundering nonsense might do some people good, but our side really ought to gain something by the subject having been agitated, and memorial for their present possessions to be secured to them, and for some kind of fixed scale of partition (on their *own Frontier*) in any future division of Loaves and Fishes; as they must be blind if they do not see that, had the Jodepoor business gone forward, deuce a thing would have fallen to their share, and indeed, as it is, the Bengalies will probably make another stride to bring us into the ring Fence by a Subsidiary Force at Jodepoor or near it, and there are still persons who maintain, and give Chapter and Verse for it too, that after all, it was only a kind of Job (such as the late one) that saved Deesa to us, which it was seriously intended to appropriate.—Yes the Bombay Presidency must do something for itself, for it seems to have no Friends at home; and "every one for himself and God for us all" is the general maxim now a-days.

Yours, &c.
JEFF.

DEATH BY A WILD BUFFALO.

(*Extract of a letter from Sattara*)

December 8th, 1834.—At three o'clock yesterday evening intelligence was brought into Camp that a large wild Buffalo had strayed from a herd and was laying in a ravine about ten miles distant. Stock and Cam immediately mounted, and taking their guns in their hands, cantered out to the village mentioned. On their arrival they found that the precise spot in which animal lay concealed was not known. After beating the jungle for some time, they came to rather a thicker part, intersected by a narrow path, evidently the track of some wild animal. They were walking side by side when Stock observed. "If he happens to be here, he will come right down upon us;—we had better move to the right and left" He accordingly stepped three or four yards to the right, and had turned his back to Cam, when he heard a tremendous crash, and on looking round saw the buffalo within ten yards of him, about to charge. He fired his first barrel and struck the animal on the head, but the beast still came on, and doubtless would have destroyed him, had not the contents of the second barrel rolled him over the side of the hill. Stock then called out to Cam to fire at him; but receiving no answer, he ran on and foundpoor Cam about twenty yards down the hill, with his chest smashed and his bowels protruding; there was no hope;—he died in about twenty minutes, after being removed to a small pagoda.

THE PARSEE MERCHANTS AT CANTON.

To the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier.
Chief Superintendent of the British Tradern China.

My Lord.—We, the undersigned Parsee Merchants beg leave respectfully to address your Lordship on the subject of the extreme difficulties in which we find ourselves involved by the present position of affairs between your Lordship and the Chinese Government.

In common with all British subjects we hailed your lordship here with joy, and looked for the happiest result to the trade and well-being if foreigners in China. We did not expect that the change in trade could be brought about without some difficulty, and were prepared to postpone our individual interests to the general good. We received the first order of the stoppage of the British Trade as one of the customary measures of the Chinese Government in such cases, and thought it would soon yield to your Lordship's measures.

We can however no longer conceal from ourselves that the affair has assumed an appearance which does not hold forth promise of early adjustment; and we therefore respectfully lay before your Lordship this our memorial, and point out to your Lordship the dreadful consequences which must result to our constituents, whose interests we are not authorized to commit by any act of our own, and whose commercial existence may perhaps depend upon the consequences which must ensue to them if the present stoppage of the trade be not speedily removed.

The months of August and September are those in which the principal sales of Cotton, &c. are made here, and the Chinese buyers though accustomed to the arrival of several ships at a time, may form most dangerous combinations against the importers, when the large quantity which will arrive during the present difficulties comes to be brought into market at once.

Our constituents in India calculating also upon the usual promptitude of remittance for their goods, will contract engagements, depending on such remittances, andthe consequence of their being detained here need not be described to your Lordship. The ship-owners must also be great sufferers, if their Ships are detained—their expences are heavy and many of the voyages depend on agreement which they will not be able to fulfill, unless the trade be speedily renewed. Indeed, whichever way we look, ruin appears certain if the present state of things lasts but a short time longer. We are convinced your Lordship is acting for the best, but we cannot set down quietly and see certain ruin coming both to ourselves and to others who have entrusted their property to our care, we therefore beseech your Lordship to devise some measures for relieving us from this most perilous situation, and avert the ruin, which we are sure it cannot be your Lordship's wish nor his Majesty's benevolent intention should be intailed on us.

We have &c.
(Signed) Dadabhoy Rustumjee,
and others Parsee Merchants.

Canton, 10th Sept., 1834.

Canton 10th Sept. 1834.

TO DADABHOY RUSTUMJEE.
And the other Parsee Merchants.

Gentlemen.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial stating the "extreme difficulties in which you find yourselves involved by the present position of affairs between myself and the Chinese Government, &c. &c.

I can assure you I am very sensible of the cruelty and injustice with which the said Government has acted towards the British Merchants, and that I will relax no endeavour to restore matters to their former course. It would be highly inexpedient to enter into premature discussion on these points. I therefore can only repeat that they shall continue to have my best and most deliberate attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Napier.
Chief Superintendent.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,
Chief Sperintendent of the British Trade in China.

My Lord.—We had the honor to receive your Lordship's acknowledgement of our Memorial of the 10th instant, and we felt grateful for the assurance that your Lordship would use every exertion to relieve us from the distress occasioned by the present unhappy position of affairs with the Chinese Government. We consider it our duty to inform your Lordship that we met the Hong Merchants this day at the Consoo house by their invitation, and were there informed by Howqua, the senior Hong Merchant, that he had used every exertion in his power to bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties, but in vain. The Viceroy has notified to him, that he is resolved to stop all the commercial intercourse till your Lordship has left Canton and the frigates been ordered away. We beg respectfully to lay before your Lordship the Chinese Chop we have received on the subject. It is farthest from our wish to embarrass your Lordship by repeated Memorials, but we dare not in justice to ourselves, and in duty to our constituents—whose interests are vitally threatened by the stoppage of the trade,—omit an opportunity of representing our case to your Lordship, which we do most respectfully, merely repeating what we stated in our former Memorial, that the consequence of continuance of the present state of things will be utter ruin to thousands of our countrymen depending on the China Trade. The Hong Merchants represented the case as pregnant with damage to property and even life, from causes over which they have no controul: and recognising us as peaceable Merchants, have recommended our leaving Canton, offering us Chops. We therefore once more beseech your Lordship earnestly to consider our case, and adopt measures for relieving us from the distress under which we now suffer, and the ruin which nothing but speedy resumption of the trade can now avert.

We have, &c.
(Signed) Dadabhoy Rustumjee,
And other Parsee Merchants.

Canton, 15th September 1834.

TO DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE,
And other Parsee Merchants.

Gentlemen.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and beg to acquaint you, whatever you were told at the Consoo house by Howqua and the other Hong Merchants, that the whole is false. I may say that I believe that you are indebted to Howqua himself for the stoppage of the Trade. When they presume to tell you even your lives are in danger, they are only endeavouring to operate on your fears. You are British subjects and entitled to the same protection as Englishmen themselves. If you take my advice you will remain where you are, and if a few days do not put an end to this unnatural state of affairs, let the blame rest on the head of the guilty.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) Napier, *Chief Superintendent.*

POONA RACES, 1834.

Third day, Tuesday, 9th December.

The Give and Take plate of Rs. 300 from the Fund, with 5 Gold Mohurs each added. 14 hands to carry 8-7. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs. Winners of more than 3 public Races to carry 7lbs. extra—Heats 2 miles.

Capt. Clibborne's.....B E. M.....Pelerine, carrg. 10st. 1-1.
Mr. Hawtayne's.....C. A. H.....Master Richard 8st. 2-2.
Time.....4 3½.
" .....4 13.

1st Heat.—Master Richard took the lead and held it till close home, when the Mare came out, and won handsomely.

Time	1 ½	miles.....	1	¼
"	2 "	"	1	½
"	3 "	"	1	1
"	4 "	"	1	1½
		Total.....	4	3½

2nd Heat.—Master Richard, (to carry his proper weight—7 7) changed his Jockey, who made a waiting race for the 1st mile, and was beat easily by the Mare, in 4 13.

This Race proves the great superiority of English Blood; for the little Arab (a right good one) had not a chance with the Mare, although receiving 28 lbs.

2nd Race.—Sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each, with Rs. 300 from the Fund. Handicap.

	1½ mile, heats.	st.	lbs.
Mr. Charleston's	G. A. H. Magic	7	10....2 2
Capt. Upton's	G. A. H. Faustus	8	12....1 1
Capt. Daly's	G. A. H. Piaree	7	12....Drawn
Capt. Clibborne's	G. A. H. Stick-to-it.	7	7....2 2
Capt. Jameson's	G. A. H. Wild Duck	7	7....4 4

Both heats won easily by Faustus. Time.....3 3½
" 3 8

The Plate for Horses that had never won, Rs. 300 from the Fund—Mr Brett's Kremlin, walked over.

The purse of Rs. 500 from the Fund, with Sweepstakes of Rs. 200 each, half forfeit if declared on the 1st day's running. Captain Clibborne's Pelerine walked over, receiving forfeit from four horses.

The Hack Plate of Rs. 200 from the Fund. Mr. Bacon's Shabash, walked over.

A. URQUHART, *Secretary.*

Poona, 11th December, 1834.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching at where*
H. C's. Brig Tigris and Squadron.	In a few days.	Sacotra.	
Ship Boyne....	14th Decr....	London....	St. Helena.
" Dauntless.....	Do. Ditto....	Liverpool..	No where
" Gilmore.....	Tuesday next.	London....	
" Elizabeth ...	Lote a Decr.,	Liverpool..	Uncertain.
" Cleveland. ...	About 5th Jan.	Do.....	Ditto.
" Malabar.....	3d January...	London....	Ditto.
" Lady Raffles..	15th do. do..	Do.....	Cape.
" Wm Nicol....	Late in Dec..	Clyde.....	Ditto.
" Marquis of Hastings.....	10-h January.	London....	Uncertain.
" Duke of Roxburgh.....	20th instaut...	Calcut ta.	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131¼	129
First five pes cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	107¼	107½
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	107	107½
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	107 *a*	11
Third five per cent Loan.....	110	110½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days..... ..	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	100	101
Bills at 6 months sight..... 1	10	1 | 11
Canton Bills.....	None.	
Spanish dollars per 100	221	223½
Sovereigns each....	10½	11½

HIGH WATER TABLE,---13th Dec. 1834.

	MORN.		EVE.	
Saturday	9	22	9	44
Sunday	10	04	10	21
Monday	10	41	10	59
Tuesday	11	17	11	36
Wednesday	11	53	0	1
Thursday	0	15	0	21
Friday	0	39	0	57

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Suptg. Surgn. G. Smyttan, Staff, from the Southern Konkan

Surgn. F. C. Trash, do. from Mahableshwar.

Ensign A. McDonald, 16th Regt. N. I. from Malligaum.

Lieut. and Adjutant Honner, 4th Regt. N. I. from Nugger.

Major W. D. Robertson, 8th Regt. I. N. from Tannah, and Panwell.

Major Ottey, 1 th Regt. from do. do.

Capt. W Burnett, European Regt. from Tanah, Panwell, and Carranjah.

Assist. Surgn. W. Calvert, Nizam's Service, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Humfrey's M. B. Artillery, from Western Coast.

Capt. A. McD. Elder, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

Lieut. and djt. L. N. McIntyre, do. do. to do.

Lieut. D. C. Graham, 19th Regt N. I. to Khandesh.

Major Mansfield. Madras Army, to the Deccan.

Lieut. and Adjt. Fallon, 7th Regt. N. I. to do.

Capt. Donnelly, 1st Gr. Regt, to Dharwar.

Lieut. F. Durack Staff.

DOMESTIC OCCURANCE.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 27th November, the Lady of Lieutenant T. G. Fraser, European Regt. of a daughter

At Poona, on Friday the 5th instant, the Lady of Harry Whailey Brett, Esq. Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

At Byculla, on the morning of the 10th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Whitehill, of a son.

In the Fort, on the morning of the 12th instant, Mrs. J. Mullaly, of a son.

DEATH.

At the residence of James Farish, Esq. on the 8th instant, Mary Constance, second daughter of Colonel Russell, of the Horse Artillery, aged six years and two months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At the Presidency, on the 25th November, the Lady of W. Hamilton Hart, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on the 12th November, by the Reverend Joseph Wright, M. A., Corporal Thomas Barrett, of the 2d Battalion Artillery, to Miss Catherine Longden, daughter of Serjeant Major Longden, of the 4th Regiment N. I.—At the Black Town Chapel, on Monday the 17th Nov. by the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, A. B.. Mr. Mr. Emanuel Watkins, employed in the Mint to, Miss Maria Dalton.—At Calicut, on the 9th November, Mr. Francis Pereira, of the Pay Office, Cannanore, to Miss Rita Moreira

DEATHS.—At Black Town, on Saturday, the 22d Nov. John Lawrance, the only child of Mr. J. Millett, aged one years, seven months, and five days.—At Trichinopoly, on the 9th November, conductor J. Elliott, of the Ordnance department.—At Masulipatam on the 11th November, the infant son of Assistant Apothecary John Green, of the 14th Regiment N. I.—At Masulipatam, on the 29th November, Grace Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Dashwood, aged two years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on the 23d November, Mrs H. Court, of a Daughter. At Midnapore, on the 13th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Hamilton, 34th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on the 24th November, the Lady of Richard Wooldrige, Esq., of a Daughter. At Dinapore, on the 8th November, the Wife of Major General Richard Pemberton, 56th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 25th November, Mrs. Charles F. Byrn, on a Son. At Calcutta, on the 26th November, the Lady of Captain Gavin Young, of a Daughter At Calcutta, on the 26th November, the Lady of Henry Alexander, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter. At Kurnaul, on the 12th November, the Lady of Cornet and Adjutant Cookson, 9th Light Cavalry, of a son. At Futty Ghur, on the 13th November, Mrs. Mary Hendry, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Benares, on the 18th November, by the Reverend Henry Pratt, District Chaplain, Lieutenant George Ellis of the Regiment of Artillery, to Anne Charlotte, second Daughter of the late Lieutenant General Boye, of the Bombay Establishment. At Secunderabad, on the 4th November, at the house of Lieutenant-Colonel Rowley, Commanding the 11th Regiment N. I by Colonel C. A Vigoureux, C. B., Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Ensign Charles, Ireland, of the 11th Regiment, to Francis Sarah, the eldest Daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Pickering. At Calcutta, on the morning of the 26th November, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Right Reverend the Vicar Apostolic, Captain Edward St. Clare Cook, to Miss Louisa Arrabella Vandenburg, second Daughter of John Vandenburg. At Calcutta, on the 24th November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson. Mr. Frederick Hammer Wigmore Hawkins to Miss Elizabeth Smith. At Calcutta, on the 25th November at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson Mr. Richard Williams Walters, H. C. Marine to Miss Eleanor Mary Margaret Laine. At Calcutta, on the 25th November, at St. Andrew's Kirk by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, George Forbes M. D. Civil Surgeon, Midgellee, to Mary, Daughter of the late James Coull, Esq, of Ashgrove, Elgin North Briton.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Monday night, the 17th November, Mr. Robert McCarthy, Section Writer in the General Department, aged 46 years. At Calcutta, on the 20th November, Mr. W. Dawson, 3d Officer of the Ship *Hashmy*. At Calcutta, on the 21st November, Miss Caroline D'Cruz, Daughter of Mr. J. Cruz, aged 7 years. At Calcutta, on the 21st November, Mr Peter Donnelly, of the Ship *James Pattison*, aged 65 years. At Calcutta, on the 23d November, Captain Charles Dew, of the Country Service, aged 40 years. At Serampore, on the 19th November, Mrs. A. King, aged 33 years. At Dacca, on the 17th November, after a short but severe illness, James Thompson, Esq., third Son of the late James Thompson, of Greenyard's Colliery near Sterling, North Britain. At Samondghur Factory, near Culna, on the morning of the 18th November, James Nathanial William, the infant Son of J. A Terranean, Esq., aged and 17 days. At Masulipatam, on the 24th October, Commissariat Staff Serjeant Wood. At Calcutta, on the 23d November, James St. John, the infant Son of Mr. Augustin D'Silva, aged 2 years and 5 months. At Purneah, on the 20th November, Arthur Barnes, the beloved infant of R. B. Perry, Esq., aged 9 months. At Calcutta, on the 23d November, Captain Charles Dew, of the Country, Service aged 40 years. At Calcutta, on the 25th November, Mrs. Margret Bennett. wife of the late Mr. W. Bennett, aged 38 years and 16 days. At Calcutta, on the 25th November, Mr. James Bennett, aged 36 years. At Calcutta, on the 26th November, Miss Ellen, Jean George Kerr. Daughter of Mr. Robert, Kerr, aged 19 days. At Howrah, on the 25th November, John William Ultimus, the sixth son and twelfth child of the Reverend William Morton, Officiating Minister of Howrah. At Futty Ghur, on the 14th November, the infant Daughter of Mrs. Mary Hendry.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11.—Ship Futtay Raymon, Saboobin Tyab Naiquedah, from Calcutta, 30th October 1834.

Do. Do. Ship Lady Gordon, N. Harmer, Master, from Liverpool, 2d August.

Passenger.—Mrs. Harmer.

Do. 12th.—Brig Gopaul Khestna Cauder, Khootee Naiquedah, from Calicut, 29th Nov., Tellicherry, 2d and Cananore, 4th Dec.

Passenyers.—Mr. F. D. Theopholus and 2 Natives

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8th—Ship Annandale J. R. Hill, Master, to Clyde.

Do. 11th —Ship Hero of Malown, James Smith, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Major and Mrs. Hunt. Mrs. Smith, W. F. Gray Esq. and 1 European female servant to Mrs Hunt.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.

Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.

Do. STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. SLOOP OF WAR.—Cootè.

FREE TRADERS —Boyne, Gilmore, Dauntless, Malabar, Elizabeth, Duke of Roxburgh, Swallow, William Nicol, Cleveland, Marquis of Hastings, Lady Raffles and Lady Gordon.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ann, Fattel Raymon, Charlotte, John Adam, Charles Forbes, Lowjee Family, Futtay Raymon and Gopaul Khistna.

ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon Nassareth Shaw.

FRENCH.—Theodore Eugene.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the letter signed MILES ORIENTIS; but as the subject is relates to has became quite stale we must decline to publish it.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 13th DECEMBER, 1834.

The following is a list of passengers by the *Boyne*, which sails tomorrow:—

Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell, and master Graham; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Manson and two children; Mrs. Elliott and two children; Captain and Mrs. Rybot and child; Capt. and Mrs. Sandwith and two children; Major Leighton; Lieut. Vernon, H. M. 4th Dragoons; Lieut. T. E. Cotgrave; A. Corfield Esq. C. S.; Capt. Crofton, H. M. 6th Regt.; Lieut. J. Tyndall; Lieut. G. C. Stockley; Master Farrar, Staff Serjeant Pike and son; and 63 men, women and children of H. M. 40th. and 6th. Regts.

A report, which we observe has found its way into the *Durpun*, and other native papers, was brought here a few days since by a vessel from Muscat, of the death of the King of Persia at Ispahan, and of a riot having taken place there, attended with considerable bloodshed, in consequence of struggles among the King's sons. Some other events, said to have occurred at the same time, have also been communicated, and in a most circumstantial way; but it is unnecessary to notice them further, as we find, upon inquiry, that there is every reason to believe the report a unfounded from beginning to end. For it appears that it was received from Bunder Abbas; which is a most circuitous route for it to come, and by which it would have required several weeks at the very least, considering the state of the country and the nature of the roads to be passed from Ispahan, to reach Muscat.—The communication, on the other hand, between Bushire and the interior, in almost every direction, is constant and rapid, and letters of a recent date have been received through that place from Tehran which mention nothing unusual. Besides, there can be no doubt, if any thing of much importance had occurred in Persia, that the acting Resident at Bushire would immediately have despatched one of the cruisers at his disposal, with an account of it, for the information of this Government; and in this way we should have been in possession of the news same weeks sooner than it could have arrived by Bunder Abbas.

We have been induced to enter into this explanation, as native letters, when relating even to the most important events, rarely afford dates; which in many cases would be decisive as to the credit to be placed on their contents.

We publish to-day some correspondence, which has not hitherto appeared in print, between the Parsee merchants at Canton and Lord Napier, relative to the late stoppage of trade at that port. This we believe has been sent to us as a justification of the course pursued by the former on the above occasion. The Parsees, however, it is to be observed, together with the British residents in China, agreed in the most formal manner to refer the Chinese authorities to the Superintendent on all official matters, and stated their determination to consult his wishes and regulations as far as they had then been made known. Had this firm and politic step been followed up, as their was reason to suppose it would be, at the time it was taken, the result, there is ground to believe, would have been satisfactory. The Chinese were startled at the unanimity they found prevailing where previously they had seen only discord and opposition, and signs of vacillation were apparent in their measures. At this critical juncture, however, they discovered a portion of the commercial community against which they were acting disposed to give in. They seized the favorable opportunity—a meeting was proposed at the Consoo house, and the Parsees, who, only a few days before had resolved to have nothing whatever to say to the Hong merchants on public matters, attended in a body, entered into a long discussion regarding Lord Napier and the trade, and finally took upon themselves to forward a chop, or sort of mandate from the Chinese Government, to His Lordship. Now, how this can be defended on any grounds whatever we do not see. We are given, indeed, to understand from their letter to Lord Napier that the Parsees apprehended the most dreadful consequences to their constituents from a continuation of the restrictions on trade; and that they were bound, therefore, in justice to those constituents, to adopt the course they took. But this can hardly be admitted as an excuse for the violation of a solemn engagement; andemoreover, it does not appear that their constituents were differently situated from the constituents of the English merchants in Canton, who remained stanch; or that they, themselves, would have suffered more in proportion than others.

MADRAS.

Sir Frederick Adam will, we understaud, return to Madras through the Northern District, purposing to take a snrvey of Kimedy. General Taylor is to meet His Excellency at Poore about Christmas.—*Madras Herald, Nov.* 29.

CALCUTTA.

The Iron Steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, will start for Allahabad on Wednesday morning.

We extract the following from the correspondence of the *Englishman*:

"*Allahabad, November* 13.—The vakeel from the court of Runjeet Sing has arrived, and was this morning saluted with thirteen guns from the Fort. It is supposed that he will leave this on the 16th. It is said that this escort consists of 400 picked men, and certainly finer looking fellows never carried a musket. None appear to be under six feet, and a great many stand six feet two and six feet three inches. One hundred of them were this morning put through their exercise, which, being according to the French discipline, excited the contempt of our sipahees, who observing the slow quick march of the newcomers observed that they did not know how to march, but if ever they came across the English, they would learn to move fast enough, and perhaps it would not take much trouble to teach them how to run.

'The Ambassador travels in wretched style, for his boat is scarcely to be distinguished among those of his *Fouj*, and are common native boats badly thatched. The only budgerow of the fleet belongs to the European officers in attendance on the Ambassador.

'*November* 14.—The rent of ground has risen from three to six rupees per beegah in consequence of the intelligence (daily repeated) that this is to be the seat of the fourth Presidency. Opinions concerning the propriety of electing Allahabad to be honor, are as various amongst the natives as amongst ourselves.

'Thermometer at noon 61 degrees.'"—*Calcutta Courier, Nov.* 24.

DELHI.

Our accounts from the westward mention that the Train arrived under the orders of Brigadier Parker on the 17th Instant. On the 18th, the Troops from Nusseerabad joined the Camp, and then, the Force being completed, General Stevenson assumed the command of it. Orders were issued laying down the line of march—and reducing the baggage, no part of which is permitted to precede the Troops. The Force is to move in three parallel columns—the Artillery forming the centre one—The rear guard to be composed of 5 Companies of Infantry and half a Regiment of Cavalry. The quantity of ammunition had been considerably reduced. Some of it had been sent on to Nusserabad with the 8th Regiment N. I. and some of it left at Sambre under a Guard.

Since writing the foregoing we have received letters from general Stevenson's camp, dated Basiwara the 21st Instant. It appears the Force marched from Sambre on the morning of the 20th in 5 parallel columns. The Train moved in 2 columns with the Sappers and Miners close on its right. The Cavalry column moved parallel to, and at some distance from, the right of the Sappers, and the Infantry held a similar position on the left of the Train. A strong Rear Guard was formed under a Brigadier. The nature of the ground caused a good deal of confusion during the first few miles, but the Force got early to its ground at Sonada 7 miles north of its old camp at Sambre. After clearing the sand hills, the country about Sonada was found open enough to make the march pretty regular.—*Delhi Gazette, November* 26.

The Governor General of India has at last recognised the existence of a Fourth Presidency. Allahabad is "for the present" to be the seat of Government. The Governor is to have the patronage of the Civil Departments, but no authority in Political or Military affairs "until further orders." Were these measures final, they would be a crowning example of the practice, which has too long prevailed, of going half way and sticking in the middle of important undertakings. A Governor of Agra either is necessary or he is not. If none be required 4, or 500,000 Rs. a year which he, his Secretaries, and establishments will receive in salaries, ought to be saved. But this question being now decided, by the official announcement of Sir C. Metcalfe's appointment, he is with extreme bad policy, we think, sent to the Upper Provinces, bearing a lofty designation in an insignificant office, without power to do good or to prevent mischief where he nominally rules. The Great Mogul was surely a sufficient specimen of impotent dignity for Upper India.—*Ibid.*

It is confidently asserted that the King of Oude is to be forthwith pensioned—and that Colonel Low, the Resident at Lucknow, has been called down to Calcutta, to assist in arranging matters touching the future rule of the Oude territory.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY, 28

UNIVERSITIES ADMISSION BILL.

Mr. HUME moved that this bill be read a third time.

Mr. GLADSTONE [illegible] strong against the measure [illegible] ration was signed by one [illegible] effect that they would not take [illegible] of instruction that was not in [illegible] Church of England in the purest [illegible] claration admitted of no other construction that they would suspend their tuitions, [illegible] bill pass.

Mr. SMITH supported the bill.

Mr. GOULBURN contended that the introduction of Dissenters, as proposed by the present bill education at the universities. If the present bill were allowed to pass, the Dissenters would have the power to interfere with all matters in which the universities were connected with the Church of England: the object for which the universities had been founded would be completely defeated; he therefore deprecated the measure. (The hon. member's concluding observations were drowned in confusion)

Lord PALMERSTON asked the right honourable gentleman how he could reconcile the argument that to admit the Dissenters would be inimical to religious education with the practice which prevailed at Cambridge, where Dissenters were admitted, and enjoyed most of the benefits of education? (Yells and uproar)

Sir R. INGLIS denied the doctrine of the noble lord. (Great interruption.) The high-minded men of the universities would not like the Whigs, sacrifice their principle to place. (The noise that ensued here is described by the reporters have been of a most uproarious character.)

Mr. G. W. WOOD rose to reply. [The laughing, jeering, shouting, and coughing were such as were never before witnessed. As the hon. gentleman proceeded, two hon. members suddenly entered from the smoking-room into the opposition gallery, and stretching themselves at full length on the seats, secure from the observation of the Speaker, commenced a row of the most discreditable character.] This he denied. ("I say can't you crow," laughter and uproar) The provisions had not been altered—("hear him how he reads"—Mr. Wood occasionally glanced at a memorandum in his hand)—the enactments were in every respect unaltered. (Loud cheering, followed by bursts of laughter.) The question was—("Read it, read it!" and great uproar)—the question—("just so, read it")—the question was—(great cheering and laughter)—whether—("that the question")—whether the universities should be open to all, or be for ever under the controul of mere monopolists—(where's the man what crows!" laughter, and loud cries of "order," from the Speaker.) Public opinion—("Oh, dear," and great uproar, during which the Speaker, evidently excited, was loudly calling for order, and turning his glass in every direction to note the delinquent members)—public opinion was decidedly in favour of this bill. (The scene here was indescribable.)

The SPEAKER rose, and with much indignation in his tone and manner, said, "I really think that some one among those who are calling out in this strange and unparliamentary manner, would better satisfy the honourable members with whom he is acting by moving at once that the debate adjourned, than by taking a course of opposition which is so greatly at variance with the established usages of the House. (Loud cheers.)

'Mr. WOOD resumed, but after a short time the interruptions were renewed: all that could be caught was the spirit of his opinions, that the bill would check intolerance, promote charity, and improve society. At length the House divided, when the numbers were—For the third reading, 164; against it, 75: majority, 89.—*Atlas Aug.* 3.

DIGNIFIED PROCEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

On Thnrsday night the question of the Irish Disturbances Bill was introduced into the House of Lords. The Earl of Wicklow attacked the Lord Chancellor for his change of opinion on this subject, and accused him of baseness in giving up the Clause against Public Meetings so soon after he had declared it to be absolutely necessary. This personal attack (not altogether unwarranted though made by the Irish Narcissus) was followed up by the Duke of Buckingham, who said that the Noble Lord might fancy that he had buried the Noble Earl lately at the head of the Government in his political sepulchre, but he was also mistaken upon that point [hear! and a laugh]. The Noble Earl's spirit would arise, and scare some of the present dignified occupants from their arm-chairs [laughter], would disturb the Noble Viscount in his slumbers [a laugh], and interrupt the festivities of Noble Peers, when the Noble and Learned Lord attempted to amuse himself with pottle-deep potations, to the health and prosperity of the new Administration [cheers, and prolonged laughter].

The Marquess of Lansdowne was about to speak; but—

The Lord Chancellor rose and said, "Pray stop a little moment:" the Noble Duke who had just addressed the House must be conversant with the dialect adopted in some alehouse, with which he (the Lord Chancellor) was not acquainted [hear! order! and laughter]. He was in the habit of meeting the Noble Duke elsewhere, but never had the honour of seeing him there—at the alehouse, where the Noble Duke must have been so often [laughter]—in the cabaret—where the Noble Duke seemed to have picked up the terms of his slang dictionary [orders! hear, hear! and laughter].

The Earl of Wicklow rose to order.

The Duke of Buckingham: Let the Noble and Learned Lord go on, do not interrupt him. I shall take any thing that may fall from him with perfect coolness.

The Earl of Mansfield rose to order.

The Lord Chancellor: Oh, then I shan't trouble your Lordships with anything more on the subject; Noble Lords need not rise to order; as I am interrupted I have done.

The Earl of Mansfield said, that he spoke to order from the plain and sincere wish that the dig-

[illegible]eir Lordships' house might [illegible] was his sole motive in ris[illegible] to their Lordships, and he [illegible] whether, for the sake of their dig[illegible] not much better that there should [illegible]xplanation from the Noble and Learned [illegible]n the Woolsack, and no reply or counter[illegible]nation from the Noble Duke [hear, hear!]. [illegible] appealed to the good sense of the House, and [illegible] the Noble Lords themselves, and asked them whether this would not be the better course [hear, hear!]?

The Lord Chancellor again rose, but before he had resumed his address,

The Marquess of Clanricarde rose to order.

The Lord-Chancellor said, that if the Noble Earl behind him had taken him at his word, when he said he should not trouble the House with anything further on the subject, it would have been quite as well. He meant to say nothing more. "Don't you—"

The Marquess of Londonderry: I rise to order [hear!].

The Lord Chancellor: This is not the way to preserve order.

The Marquess of Londonderry again rose to order.

The Lord Chancellor: If the Noble Marquess had attended to the progress of the discussion, he would have seen that the question was, whether the Lord Chancellor was to be allowed to explain, in reference to the noble Duke's observations on what had fallen from him in the course of the debate. This was the first time he had ever heard that it was at all fair, especially in a Court of Justice—and their Lordships' House was a Court—nay, the highest in the realm—to listen to the attack upon a Noble Peer; but the instant an explanation or defence was offered, to stifle it in the birth with speeches to order, or order equally unfair interruptions [hear, hear!]. When interrupted, he was speaking in explanation, in reference to the Noble Duke's most extraordinary attack upon him. If the Noble Duke's speech were intended as a joke, he was ready to receive it in good humour [hear, hear!]—quite as ready as any of their Lordships: but if it were really meant as an attack, then he should not hesitate to say of it that it was gross and unwarranted; as utterly and completely devoid of foundation as any the most untrue assertion or insinuation that had ever been made by any individual whatsoever. He entirely believed, however, that the Noble Duke's remark was meant jocularly, and quite in good humour, and accordingly he was willing to take it so [hear, hear!]

The Duke of Buckingham said, that it was unnecessary to say, the allusion was from *Hamlet*, and he intended it in perfect good humour [hear, hear!]

The Lord Chancellor nodded, and expressed himself ready to take the matter in that way; and the scene, which was one of considerable excitement terminated.

TIMES.—JULY 29.

Some of the private letters from Constantinople received this morning, of the date of the 1st instant, are occupied with the details of a money transaction of considerable interest and importance, arising out of the payment of the sum claimed by the Sultan of the Greek Government for the additional ceded territory. The transaction, it appears, was undertaken by the House of Rothschild, who despatched a gentleman, M. Nathaniel Rothschild, to Constantinople for that purpose. The amount, which is variously stated at from 5,000,000f. to 8,000,000f., was settled by drawing bills on the firm in Paris, which were remitted thither by the Turkish Treasury, from which an acknowledgment was obtained, stating that they had been received from him as agents of the Greek Government. The bills, however, on reaching Paris were not accepted fully, a set-off being made of 8000,000 francs claimed of the Turkish Government by the house of Stammetz and Co., of Vienna, for which a sequester had been obtained of the Austrian Government, and which they were enabled to enforce by the circumstance of Messrs. Rothschild having a house in that city. The claim of Messrs. Stammetz is for provisions supplied for the use of some of the Turkish fortresses during the war with Russia, under the guarrantee of Austria, and it had been found impossible after repeated claims to obtain payment of the Sultan, which has led to the very extraordinary alternative above described. The protests on a part of the Paris bills had reached Constantinople, and had caused much irritation among the Turkish authorities, to whom, not being particularly conversant with matters of this sort, it was not easy to give satisfactory explanation of what had occurred. The Sultan's anger vented itself in the first instance on the Greek Minister, who was refused an audience, but he had made his peace subsequently by admitting the full liability of his Government to make the bills good if they were not duly honoured in Paris. Thus the Greeks may have, in fact, ultimately to sustain the claim of Messrs. Stammetz in addition to these of the Turkish Government. The proceeding of Austria seems a little irregular and hardly to be justified by the circumstances. It was supposed, however, that the matter would end by the Sultan consenting to pay the claim of Messrs. Stammetz and Co.

MARSHAL SOULT AND FRENCH POLITICS.

TIMS—The army of France may possibly now rerceive modifications—it may be reduced—in which case the odium of its previous excess may conveniently be thrown upon the ex-president of the council, or it may even be augmented so as to deprive him of all credit with the warlike part of the nation for such an increase of vigour; but whatever system of policy was decreed by Louis Philippe, it would be folly to imagine that the late war minister's resignation can produce the slightest change in its principles, although the loss of his administrative skill and experience may be severely felt. In this branch of war and of its kindred arts lay the true superiority of Soult over most of his rivals. We have not heard from intelligent of troops on the field of battle. But in organizing an army in all its deparments, and bringing it up to the enemy.—or in systematizing the contributions—that is the spoliations of a conquered country, or of one which was the seat of war, só as to maintain an army in the highest state of effieiency which the resources within reach of it were capable of supporting, there was no French General, not Napoleon himself, to be preferred before the resigned (or dismissed) war minister. The civil government of the south of Spain, where Soult's authority extended over the whole of Andalusia, was admirably adapted to the end for which it was framed, viz., the maintenance of a formidable military power. His restoration of the French army, dispersed at Vittoria, and deprived of all its *materiel*, furnished signal proof of what could be effected by a man of administrative ability, and in an interval of time almost incredibly short. So his re-establishment of the entire military force of France, after it had been broken down and all but annihilated under Charles X., is a further testimony to the magnitude of Soult's peculiar class of intellectual powers, which ought not to be forgotten. In July, the month wherein Louis Philippe assumed his pure republican authority, there is evidence to prove that the effective and disposable amount of the French army did not exceed 30,000 men, five sixths of the war budget being purloined by the colonels of regiments and other licensed swindlers. But in three months afterwards Marshal Soult (not a minister, but commissioned thereto by the crown) had already brought up the efficient strength of the army to upwards of 150,000 men. For the rest, his abject conduct under Charles X., when he used to carry large prayer-books, tapers, and other articles of equal value in his pious eyes, after the Archbishop of Paris—his, treachery first to Napoleon, after she campaign of 1814, and to Louis XVIII., during that of 18 15, must damn this soldier as a politician devoid of principle, so long as the historian shall record his name. We must repeat, that they who anticipate any senible alteration in the course of the French government from this fall of Soult, and substitution of Marshal Gerard, will be apt to find themselves grievously disappointed. The state of Europe is hardly such as to tempt Louis Philippe to disarm. —*Atlas*, *July* 27

AFFAIRS OF THE PENINSULA.

There is an article in the *Journal des Debats* of Wednesday, which proves that the French Government, and the writers who support it, comprehend thoroughly the most important bearings of the question relative to the succession of the Spanish Crown. The article justly considers, that besides the Spanish interest in that question, there is a French question of the very highest moment,—viz., whether the constitutional Government of France, as now established, shall not be tormented and endangered by the existence of a despotic Monarchy in Spain, encouraging and assisting the French Carlists in their unwearied efforts to overthrow the Orleans Dynasty, and to raise once more upon its ruins the elder branch of the House of Bourbon. Upon this point the understanding and exposition of the *Journal des Debats* are made clear to every one. It states distinctly, that the entrance of Carlos into Spain is as regards France, a direct counter-revolutionary measure; that the attempt of the Carlists against the Cortes at Madrid must be met by an assembling of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, for that every step taken in advance by the Spanish partisans of absolute power will be accompanied *pari passu* by the counter-revolutionary movements of the northern side of the Pyrenees.

It has been said repeatedly that Louis Phillipe observes with jealousy and vexation the progress of liberal policy in the councils of Isabella II., and that if he interferes, and when he interferes, with the proceedings of the Spanish Government, it is to restrain the march of liberty, that the French people may have no example immediately before them of a ruling power less dominant and overbearing than their own. This is extremely probable. The King of the barricades has shown that he is no romantic friend of constitutional freedom; and if the alternative were a simple one, whether he would have a despotic or a popular form of government contiguous to his own territories, there is, as we have just said, little doubt that he would not give his preference to the latter. But the actual alternative is not simple. Persons, as well as principles, must be taken into the discussion, and it would be ridiculous to suppose Louis Phillippe capable of forgetting, that by the very condition of th ir existence, Carlos must ally himself with the elder Bourbons of France, and with the three military despots of the continent; while the young Queen, and all that belongs to free and reformed institutions in the peninsula, must lean for protection against the above mass of power, upon the revolutionary dynasty of France, confederated with the might of England. The spirit of Charles V.'s Court and policy might well suit the *taste* of Louis Philippe; but no question of life and death can be safely decided by mere subordinate predilections, and the reign of Don Carlos might be incompatible with his own.

With respect to England, her interest in these Spanish affairs is of a nature not quite so direct as that of the existing French Government, but is nevertheless of solid and manifest importance. The intrigues of Carlos with Miguel, for the restoration of that traitor to the throne of Portugal, would not be less certain than his endeavours to aid the counter-revolutionists of France in subverting the sovereignty of Louis Phillippe. The return of Don Miguel as King of Portugal would be the seizure of that kingdom by an enemy to the British name, and the exposure of our fellow subjects to a system of harrassing presecution, as well as the loss of all British influence over the Court of Lisbon. It behoves us, therefore, to ponder well the facts and contingencies which are here adverted to, and it demands from the King's Government to bethink itself in time of the right and expediency of an early co-operation with France in such measures for the suppression of Carlos and his conspiracy as must tend to the security of liberal institutions in Portugal and of a Sovereign in that quarter friendly to Great Britain, no less than they would to the stability of the Spanish Queen's Government, to that of the constitution which she has granted, and to the repose and well-being of France itself. If the quadripartite treaty has not, as we have convinced ourselves by a view of its provisions that it has not contemplated or prepared for such a state of things as has just arisen, it appears to us that a supplementary treaty, following out to their just extent the same interests and policy, by analogous means, though varied in their application by the change of circumstances, is peremptorily called for on the part of the two Allied Monarchs. Report has stated, though we know not with how much truth, that such a compact has already formed the subject of consultation between the diplomatists of France and England.—*Times*, *July*, 26.

SPAIN.

Spain is becoming the Theatre of the grandest European events. A great spirit is moving the masses, and the hour of political regeneration seems at hand. The proceedings of the Cortes will be watched with extreme interest both by the foes and the friends of improvement. The commencement has been auspicious, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs in the capital immediately before the assembling of the Deputies. The circumstances to which we allude were briefly noticed in our second edition last week: we proceed now to relate them more in detail.

Serious disturbances broke out in Madrid on the 17th of last month. For some days previous, the Carlists and the extreme Liberals, or Exaltados as they are called, had been in a state of violent excitement. On Sunday the 13th, there was a scuffle between parties of the Urban Militia and the Guards, who form part of the garrison of the city: the latter were accused of Carlism. This outbreak indicated the spirit that was abroad. In the meanwhile, the deaths by cholera rapidly increased from 38 on the 15th, to 270 on the 17th. An absurd and wicked report was spread that the monks had poisoned the wells. A Franciscan friar was seen on the morning of the 17th, standing near a well with a paper in hand: he was charged with poisoning the waters, and immediately stabbed; although in fact he was only making a paper cigar. This incident however, passing from mouth to mouth with the usual exaggerations, was held to be proof of a conspiracy among the friars to poison the people; and several, who were found in the streets, were murdered by a mob, which rapidly collected. The Jesuit convent of San Isidro was the next object of attack. One of the friars, who opened the gates to the multitude tried to escape by running into the street. This was taken for proof of guilt; the convent was entered and about twenty monks were slaughtered. The Jesuits defended themselves with fire-arms, and killed one soldier and wounded another. The Franciscan convent of St. Thomas was then broken into, and more of the monks were killed than at the Jesuit convent. The soldiers of the Line were far more bloody than even the Exaltados or the rabble. It is remarkable, that while this murderous work was going on, three of the regular priesthood, the *working* paroachial clergy, passed by in full canonicals, and made their way through the crowd with the Host receiving the usual marks of respect. This is evidence of the different estimation in which the idle monks and the regular clergy are held in Spain. Several other convents were sacked in the course of the day; but no more lives taken, as the inmates opened their doors to the assailants. The next morning, Friday, the great convent in the Calle de Aocha was plundered; but there was scarcely any blood spilt. During all this riot, the authorities interfered very little. The civil Governor. the Duke de Gor, issued a proclamation on Wednesday, enjoining peace, and promising to inflict condign punishment on all who had been accessory to the injury of the health of the city, —thereby countenancing the absurd stories of the poisoning of the fountains. On the 19th, a proclamation was published in the Gazette of Madrid, repudiating strongly the foolish belief of the poisoning. Several of the ringleaders were arrested; the effects of the cholera became less alarming, and order was restored.

It was feared that the news of these events would have deterred many of the Deputies of the Cortes from going to Madrid; but this was not the case. A sufficient number assembled to make preliminary arrangements, to verify the deputations, or ascertain the qualifications of the Deputies returned, to choose interim Presidents of the two Chambers, and to regulate the mode of voting and publication of proceedings, and other matters of form not prescribed in a decree issued for that purpose by the Queen. It has been decided, that the votes shall be given *vivâ voce*; that the proceedings shall be taken down by a short-hand writer, and published; and that the sittings shall not continue after nightfall. The leading orators are expected to be Romuero Alpuente on the Exaltado, and Toreno on the Conservative side,—for Toreno has, somewhat unexpectedly, proclaimed himself an advocate of Conservatism; which, however, in Spain seems to mean something *rather* more liberal than Juste-milieuism. Senior Posados, a very estimable old gentleman, of decidedly Liberal politics, was elected interim President of the Deputies; and Fermin Caballero, the editor of Liberal journal, called the *Eeo del Comercio*, was chosen Secretary. These proceedings took place on the 20th of July Castanos, Duke de Bailen, is President of the Proceres of Peers; and the Duke of Rivas and Don Diego Clemencin, both accomplished men of literary talents, are the Secretaries. These appointments, which were made on the 21st of July, are likewise provisional.

The Cortes was finally opened on the 24th, by a speech from the Queen. The particulars of the proceedings have not yet been received; but the whole ceremony was conducted with the solemnity befitting so great an occasion. The city remained perfectly tranquil throughout the day.—*Spectator August* 2.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—JUNE, 24.

The Russians are busy in diplomacy; delay seems their great object, because it is evident they have much to lose in case of an immediate rupture; they, therefore, have engaged the Turks in settling the new Asiatic frontiers, for which purpose frigates belonging to both Governments have gone thither. The Russian fleet, which was lately at sea in order to exercise the men, returned so Sevastopool to do honour to and to be reviewed by Marshal Marmont. He has been treated by the Russian authorities with the utmost distinction; he went to see the military colonies, and after his return to Sevastopool and Odessa, is to come to this city, but his object here is not known. The accounts relative to the harvest in the south of Russia again represent the crops as scant, the rains as it is stated, having fallen to late to produce great benefit.

The Russian diplomatists circulate reports respecting the chances of a collision between Mehemet Ali and the Porte; for, knowing the dread entertained of the former by the Sultan, they hope to retain him in continual subserviency by threats. There is a report afloat of the unfavourable state of a part of this empire, which it is difficult to verify, and yet one cannot pass it over in silence. Its fleets, its armies, its resources, have all been magnified, it is stated, in order to deceive Europe, but persons acquainted with the reality represent them in an unfavourable light. While the troops are necessarily scattered along the interminable frontiers, or employed in putting down the various rebels in the provinces, the Czar himself, the Autocrat of all the Russias, Nicholas I., is represented as labouring under the unfortunate malady to which his father fell a victim. The removal of Count Lieven from London is said to be connected with the consequences of this malady, for the Tory aristocracy of Muscovy require some of its ablest supporters, to keep up their system at this moment of madness.

Some persons, reasoning upon past theories affect to believe that there is a chance of one those revolutions to which the Russian Government is so subject, and even that there is danger of Nicholas ending his days speedily in the same manner as his grandfather, and brothers. A Russian officer then high in the graces of the Court, told me, that the death of the Emperor Alexander was brought about by a conspiracy, which for the purpose, made use of the Empress, knowing that she hated him for his infidelities and consequent neglect. Through her means Alexander died, and while she, to whom the prospect was holden out of becoming another Catherine II, was on her return to St. Petersburgh, lighted charcoal and other deleterious substances were introduced one night into her bed-room, which terminated her existence. False statements were published to mislead Europe, and Nicholas succeeded in crushing for a time the conspiracy, which however may, as it is said, ultimately cost him his life—*Times*, *July* 21.

MILITARY MISRULE.

The barbarous punishment of the soldier Hutchinson having brought the scourge again under discussion, the Secretary at war has stated that he has recommended a Commission of Inquiry into the penal system of our and other armies. Mr. Edward Ellice remarks that, while the use of the cat-o'-nine-tails has become less frequent, the discipline of the army has relaxed; and that, within no long period, a fifth of the military have passed through the jails. Doubtless, while the principal punishment of the army is odious to society, the soldiery will feel that for the worst misconduct they have a chance of impunity, from the reluctance of their officers to inflict an abhorred chastisement, which is sure to bring obloquy upon those who direct it; and also that, if they should happen to suffer, they will have the public sympathies with them. These are considerations which do not tend to obedience and good conduct. Further, we suspect that the truculent spirit boastfully manifested by the officers towards the people has had some effect on the actions of the men. Military outrages against the people have been looked upon by the officers with an indulgent eye, and hence, doubtless, an increase of such offences; and misconduct in one direction begets misconduct in another, and the soldier who has spurned the civil law, under a superior provoking the transgression which he seems to chide, soon ventures to trespass also against the military law. We could mention cases in which there has been mixed a violation of military and civil law, and in which the wrong against the people seems to have redeemed, in the eyes of the military judges, the infraction of military rule, for the punishment allotted in consideration of both offences has been far short of what it would in all probability have been had the military offence been unmingled with the other. We have put a question thus to military men: What would be the punishment of a party drunk on their march who used their troop-horses for the sport of women picked upon the road-side?—and the sentence supposed in the answer has far exceeded the punishment which was actually awarded in such a case—with this (excusing) addition, that the sword was drawn upon people who manifested their disgust at the most indecent and brutal conduct. The remark which will not want examples in various quarters is this—that offences against the discipline of the army, which would be severly punished if solely offences against discipline, are more leniently dealt with if mixed up with offences against the laws of the land. The people of the lower part of Westminster will bear testimony to the truth of this observation. But there is not only an in-

dulgence for military riot at the expense of the public peace, but a direct defiance of the civil law is occasionally taught to the soldiery; thus a commanding officer lately ordered the barrack gates to be closed against a constable with a warrant for the apprehension of one of the privates. Whatever insubordination there now is in the army is the natural effect of the spirit and countenance of its officers since the agitation of the Reform Bill. The licence of the soldiery has extended, as licence always will do, beyond the intention of those who were pleased to relax discipline for a particular object.—*Examiner, July* 27.

THE "UNNOBLING" OF BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

Lord Brougham is reported to have told the canny Scotch Members who treated him to a dinner the other day, that he would give all he possesses, whether in fortune, reputation, or influence, to *undo the patent* by virtue of which he sits in the House of Lords.

The Chancellor's declaration does not surprise us. He is constitutionally unfitted for the soil into which he was so injudiciously for himself and the public transplanted; and it is becoming evident that the soil is no less unsuited to him. The *Broom* is naturally a hardy plant, which thrives best in the Northern blast,—the very reverse of the delicate exotic, which lives only in the artificial climate of a hothouse. Let us see what can be done to remove it from the unhealthy atmosphere, where from numerous indications, it seems destined to wither and decay.

Does a patent of peerage, like the imposition of hands, stamp on the receiver an indelible character, from which no subsequent act of his own can relieve him? This, in Lord Brougham's case, would be peculiarly hard, because as Chancellor he was the maker of his own patent; and ought not the creator to be allowed to destroy his own creation? Can he not, like other Peers, "do as he likes with his own?" Anciently, peerages could be resigned; but the House of Lords has resolved a Peer of England cannot fling away his coronet or doff his ermined robes. What then can be done for poor Lord Brougham? A Bill, not of Pains and Penalties, but of *relief* from Pains and Penalties, might be introduced; and certainly without fear of *opposition* from the Lords, who would gladly get rid of their chief; whilst the Commons would rejoice at the prospect of recovering their most eloquent, if not most consistent or most logical leader. The King might, we apprehend, be induced to give his consent. Thus the wish of the Chancellor to be relieved from his Peer-like state seems easily attainable; and if he is not gratified, the sincerity of his desire may be doubted. All that would remain to effect the unnobling of the noble Lord, would be the ceremony of conducting him *out* of the House. This is to be accomplished according to the following programma.

CEREMONIAL OF THE UNNOBLING OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX AND FOR CONDUCTING HIM SAFELY OUT OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Kettle-drums, muffled and covered with crape, beating a dead march.

Heralds, their tabards inside out, their sword-knots, colors, &c. covered with crape, and wearing black scarfs.

Black Rod, in deep mourning, wearing a black scarf and crape; his Rod being double jampanned for the occasion.

Garter King of Arms, his tabard reversed; crape on his collar and sword-knot, and wearing a black scarf; holding in his hands a black velvet cushion, thereon the Patent of Lord Brougham and Vaux, surrounded by large margins of black, and having the Great Seal, being the last time it was used by Lord Brougham, reimpressed on black wax.

The Clerk of Parliament, in deep mourning, habited in a long black cloak, and bearing the Bill of Relief, on a black velvet cushion.

The procession having reached the Woolsack,

The Bill of Relief is to be read; and then the Patent; but beginning with the latter at the *end*, reading it blackwards.

Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX is then to fall into the procession, habited in deep mourning, wearing a black wig and a velvet cloak; his coronet being left on the Woolsack, with his Peer's and Chancellor's robes, covered with a pall.

To conceal the joy with which his face must be animated, which would be indecorous to the House, he is to wear a mask, adapted to the movements of the face by a mechanical process, which Mr. Babbage could easily contrive.

The procession, followed by the Officers of the House and such Peers as thought proper to join it, is then to march, *backwards*, to the noble Lord's proper place on the Barons' Bench; where he is to take his seat. Lord Shaftesbury (being seated on the Woolsack) is to rise, take off his hat, and bow to Lord Brougham; who is to return the compliment, then rise, and with the procession in the same order, retreat to the Bar of the House.

On reaching the Bar, the Ex-Lord is to make a speech extempore, *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, with a handsome episode in praise of the Hereditary Peerage, and of each of their Lordships individually. At the conclusion of his speech, the ceremony shall be considered complete; and the *quondam* Lord Brougham and Vaux will then remove his mask, take off his wig, and give three loud huzzas; which are to be returned by the Peers; and whilst their late confrere cuts a few capers *à-la-Grimaldi* (as a contrast to the scene of the "bended knee" acted by him a few years ago on nearly the same spot), and retires through the folding doors which lead to the House of Commons, their Lordships will chant "Te Deum" accompanied by an organ, placed near the Throne, at which Lord Burghersh will preside.—*Spectator, July* 26.

Letters of J. Downing, Major Downingville, Militia, Second Brigade, to his Old Friend, M. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser. 12mo. pp, 259. New York, 1814. Harper and Brothers.

This political squib reminds us of such things as were wont to be in England some century ago and more, before the periodical press became so seriously involved as a potential element of governing—in days when it was more of the light partisan and less of the inflated dictator—the witty, skirmishing, ridiculing, flip-flapping, and occasionally hard-hitting engine; not the assuming, vaunting, despotic, and all-sense-and-power-engrossing Moloch, moved by steam, and speed by——we shan't say what, for various of its members are sped in various ways, and a few of them by means which would induce our complimentary notice.

The young country over the water, with its infinitude of journals, most of them, as there is "no tax upon knowledge" there, being of a most ricketty and insignificant character, is not yet above the application of humour, as well as vituperation and abuse, to its parties and politics. These Letters are addressed to the Bank Deposit question, which at present agitates the Union; and even for us, unlearned in the minutiae of the measures at issue, they display enough of drollery to induce us to recommend them to our readers, not only as the means of a hearty langh, but as a tolerably exposition of a very momentous state of affairs.

Major Downing, an ignorant and self-sufficient yankee, pretends to be the president's right-hand man, and, by boldly justifying all his proceedings, contrives to make them appear exceedingly ludicrous as well as mischievous. Of this, however, we shall only offer a sample or two, sufficient for English or European curiosity, without attempting to thread our way through the entire narrative. We begin with the conjoint heroe's approach to Downingville, on what the major calls a "tower" through the northern states,

"Jest as we got on the nole on tother side the brook, we come in sight of Downingville. The gineral r z right up in his stirrups, and pointed with his hickory, and says he, 'Major, that's Downingville.' Says I, 'that's true enuf, and I, should like to hear any one say it aint,' says I, 'for the sight on't makes me crawl all over; and whenever I hear any one say one word agin it, I feel as tho' I could take him, as I have done streaked snakes, by the tail, and snap his head of.' 'Why, says the gineral, 'I knew that was Downingville as soon as my eye caught a glimpse on't. I'd go,' says the, 'major, east of sunrise any day to see sich a place.' The gineral was tickled to pieces, and I thought I should go myself right through my shirt collar—for, you see, the gineral never see sich a sight afore. Seth Sprague had put the children all on the school house—you couldn't see an atom of the roof—with green broughs, and singing a set piece he had made; and when I and the gineral passed by they made it all ring agin, I tell you; whether it was his facing the sun or what, but he looked as if he was e'eny jist a going to cry (for he is a mazin tender-hearted crittur). Jist then Sargent Joel, who had charge of the fieldpiece in front of the me tinhous, touched her off; and didn't she speak! This composed the gineral in a minute—says he, 'Major, I shouldn't want nothing better than a dozen of them guns to change the boundry-line along here jest to suit you—but look, major, what on earth has got into Mr. Van Buren's horse?' Sure enough, Sargent Joel had put in a leetle too much waddin if any thing, and Enoch Bissel, as sly as a weasel, slipped in a swad of grass, that hit Mr. Van Buren s horse, and set him capering till he kinder flung him. I was as wrathy as murder; says I, 'where is he?' and I arter him full split—he was clippin it across the orchard, so that you might put an egg on his coat-flap, and it wouldn't role off. I streaked it round the corner of the stonefence to head him—but afore I got him he ketched Mr. Van Buren's horse, and was clearing out of the country—and afore this he is slick enough in the province. They tell different stories about it, but Deacon Willoby saw the hull on it, and he says Mr. Van Buren hung on like a lamper-eel, till he was kinder jerked up like a trounced toad, and he came down on the horse's rump jist as he kicked up behind, and that sent him clean over the fence into the deacon's potato-patch. He turned over so fast in the air you could not tell one end from tother; but his feet stuck first and he stood there, the deacon says, and made as handsome a bow to the folks as if nothing on earth had happened to him. The review of Captain Finny's company did take the shine off them ere Boston and Salem sogers, I tell you; but they was all so keen arter the gineral that all I and Captain Finny could do, we couldn't keep the line strait; and they all got into such a snarl, that you might as well try to straiten a sheep's wool. The bell was ringing all the while; two people was up there with stone hammers pounding on her caze Uncle Josh had gone and took the bell-rope and tied one send no't to the steeple, and carried the tother eend over to the deacon's chimbly more than twelve rods off; and every inch on't was hung full of flags, and where there wa'n't no flags, he had got all the cloth out of the fullinmill; and the gals and Downingville boys had ginall their handkerchers, and gowns and flannel shirts, and it was so high up, and the wind kinder shook'em all together so you couldn't tell a checked shirt from an old Continental. The gineral was tickled half to death; says he, 'Major, that looks about right.' 'It does so,' says I; 'gineral, if that ain't union, I don't know.' He's as keen as a brier to catch any thing cunnin; he don't care where he is, he snorts right out. As soon as we got down to the meetinhouse door, Zekil Bigelow gin the address; it was stuck full of Latin words here and there, like burs in a stray sheep's fleece. Zekil is a knawin cretur: he keeps a packinyard, and salts down more fish than any man in three counties round: he don't know so much about Latin as some folks, but he did get along with his address most curious."

The gineral, he tells Mr. Dwight, farther, "is amazingly tickled with the Yankees; and the more he sees on 'em the better he likes 'em. 'No nullification here, major,' says he. 'No,' says I, gineral: Mr. Calhoun would stand no more chance down east here, than a stump'd tail bull in fly time.'"

The major is sent to Philadelphia, a sort of Commissioners such as we have now at home for Poor-Laws, and Irish Churches, and other strange inquiries* (and we wish there were some Major Downings among them to write descriptions for our dull newspapers!); and he thus reports himself:—

"'I put,' he says, 'a good many questions to Mr. Biddle, for the gineral gin me a long string on 'em; and I thought some would stagger him; but he answered them all just as glib as our boys in Downingville do the catakize from the 'Chief Eend of Man' clean through the petitions. And he did it all in a mighty civil way, too; there was only one he kinder tried to git round, and that was—how he came to have so few of the gineral's folks among the directors until very lately?—'Why,' says he, 'major, and major,' says he (and then he got up and took a pinch of snuff, and offered me one), says he, 'major, the Bank knows no party; and in the first go off, you know, the gineral's friends were all above matters of so little importance as banks and banking. If we had put a branch in Downingville,' says he, 'the general would not have had occasion to ask such a question;' and with that he made me a bow, and I went home and took dinner with him. It is plaguy curious to hear him talk about millions and thousands; and I got as glib too at it as he is; and how on earth I shall get back again to ninepences and fourpence-happenies I can't tell. After I had been figer in away there nigh upon a week, and used up four or five slate pencils, and spit my mouth as dry as a cob, rubbin out the sums as fast as I did them, I writ to the gineral, and tell'd him it was no use; I could find no mistake; but so long as the Bank was at work, it was pretty much like counting a flock of sheep in a fall day, when day are just let into a new stubble—for it was all the while crossing and mixing, and the only way was to lock up all the banks, and as fast as you count 'em, black their noses."

His description of the president himself, at the head of the government at Washington, is not bad:

"The gineral says he likes things simple as a mouse-trap. But what I like most is, he won't have no one about him who outranks me; so there is me, and Major Barry, and Major Smith, and Major Earl, and Major Donaldson, and Major Lewis, and Major Eaton—and Major Blair, a pretty considerable of a man to do the printing, and tell the folks where we be, and once and a while where the land sales and contracts be too. There is enuff on us to do all that's wanted. Every day, jest arter breakfast, the gineral lights his pipe, and begins to think pretty hard, and I and Major Donaldson begin to open letters for him; and there is more than three bushels every day, and all the while coming. We don't git through more than a busbel a day; and never trouble long ones, unless they come from Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Kindle, or some other of our great folks. Then we short 'em out, jest as Zekil Bigelow does the mackerel at his packinyard, for tho' there are plaguy many more sorts then he finds among fish, we only make three sorts, and keep three big baskets, one marked 'not red,' another 'red, and worth nothin,' and another 'red, and to be answered.' And then all the gineral has to do, is to say, 'Major, I reckon we best say so and so to that, and I say, 'jest so,' or not, jest as the notion takes me; and then we go at it. We keep all the secretaries, and the vice-president, and some district attorneys, and a good many more of our folks, and Amos Kindle, moving about; and they tell us jest how the cat jumps. And, as I said afore, if it warnt for Congress meetin once a year, we'd put the government in a one-horse waggon, and go jest where we liked. The gineral was amazingly tickled tother day. Peleg Bissel—(you know Peleg, who is all the while whittlin, and sawin, and makin clocks and apple-parers, and churns, and lives nigh Seth Sprague's school-house, down to Downingville), well, Peleg sent the gineral a new churn of his own invention; and he calls it the 'Jackson Churn,'—he wants a patent for it. The cute crittur says, in his letter to the gineral, that that 'ere churn is jest like his government—it's only got one wheel—and a smashes—and that it will make more butter than any other churn, and out of ony most any thing. The general is so tickled with it, he will set and turn it nearly all day. Says he will set and turn it heartely all day. Says he, 'Major, I like this 'ere churn amazingly; that Bissel is a knowin fellow. If that churn had been made by Congress, it would have more than fifty wheels and springs, and make no more butter arter all. Major,' says he, 'tell Peleg I thank him, and send him a patent.'"†

* As there seems to be infinite difficulty in forming a Ministry at present, might not a Commission be issued to carry on the Government? I am but a poor politician; but at an era when every body tries to legislate, I hope my humble hint won't be ill taken,—*Printer's Devil.*

† Mr. Attwood might envy Zekels ideas of paper currency; for "Zekel has got a curious notion of tellin athing—he begins away back to *a b abb's*, and then he comes up along, and every once and a while he gives his head and hair a sicken down, and he is so earnest, and looks as if he could see right through an inch plank, I couldn't tell you one half he said, if I was to write a week about it. I'll only tell you a little here and there—he says there is too kinds of mony; hard mony and paper mony. One is always good; and the other is sometimes good; and then agin it ain't good for nothin. He says, there is just about to much hard mony all the while—and it keeps goin round and round, all about creation; and they git the most on't who are the most industrious and cute in inventin things. He says that paper money is jest as good, and a leetle better than hard money, if folks don't shell out too much on't: and the nature of paper-money makers is a ways to get off as much as they can, and if it want for somethin to check it, it would be as bad as old continental times. He says, there is two ways to make mony scarce—one is by sendin hard mony away out of the country, to pay for notions we can't pay for any other way; and the other is, by sending Amos Kindle round tellin folks, 'the government' is goin to do something, folks,' don't know exactly what, nor he nether. Then ev'ry body grabs all he can git, and holds on; and things are jest as bad as if there was'nt 'no money:' and then the brokers go at it, and lather and shave—says they, 'can only give you a little'—'hard times'—the fellows figer interest for an hour as easy as nothin; and jest so with the pottecarys—only tell the folks Kolery is comin, and they go at it mixin paragoric and kamfire, and chalk it up like gold dust."

Again: "when things [illegible] neral gits a little wrathy, [illegible] Yankees are ready to him, [illegible] would make you crawl all over to [illegible] we writ to France, when we come to [illegible] king there kinder shuffled round that bi[illegible] ed on him. 'He won't pay it, won't he? sa[illegible] 'major, what do you thikn of that?' 'Why,' [illegible] 'general, I think it's a noty mean action—a[illegible] tarnation rascally one too,' says I. 'Well,' says [illegible] 'that's enuff,'—and then we writ the letter,—i[illegible] jest like Zekel Bigelow's speech—it cuts, shaves, and makes the hair fly—and if it don't bring the money, I'm mistaken.'"

These extracts will, we trust, amuse our readers, and shew them the fashion of this American *jeu-d' esprit*. Mr. Van Buren is exhibited in every ridiculous light the writer can devise; and his sucession to the presidency, to carry on General Jackson's policy, is scouted with every taunt and jibe within compass of his imagining.

BURNES' TRAVELS:

(Second Notice.)

Our last left the travellers, whose interesting narrative we are following, as they were about to descend upon the great Tartar Plain watered by the Oxus, the scene of so many stupendous battles and conquests, be they of Timour, of Baber, or of other mighty heroes of Eastern history. Here they were beset by difficulties and dangers; both enhanced by their being upon the scene of Moorcroft's disasters and death. They had no alternative, however and departed for Koondooz, higher up the valley of the Oxus, escorted by a party of custom-house officers, sent by the chief of that place, Moorad Beg, to bring them into his presence. They arrived at his court, and the author tells us—

"Nothing is done in this country without tea, which is handed round at all times and hours, and gives a social character to conversation, which is very agreeable. The Uzbeks drink their tea with salt instead of sugar, and sometimes mix it with fat;* it is then called 'keimuk chah.' After each person has had one or two large cups, a smaller one is handed round, made in the usual manner, without milk. The leaves of the pot are then divided among the party, and chewed like tobacco. Many of the strangers evinced an interest in the affairs of Cabool; some spoke of Runjeet Sing, and a few of the English in India. Most of them were merchants, who trade between this and China. They spoke much of their intercourse with that singular nation, and praised the equity and justice that characterised their commercial transactions. These merchants were Tajiks, and natives of Budukhsham, a country on which we now bordered. I heard from these people a variety of particulars regarding the reputed descendants of Alexander the Great, which are yet said to exist in this neighbourhood, and the valley of the Oxus, as well as the countries near the head of the Indus."

But at present we are rather tempted to exhibit the genuine Uzbeks, who are before us, than the reported Macedonians at a distance. On the 5th of June, the caravans were allowed an interview with Moorad Beg; our countrymen acting the lowley part of poor Armenians in torn and threadbare apparel; faring among the servants of the wealtheir traders. They were, of course, little considered on the occasion; and returned to Koondooz without provoking either suspicion or wrong:—

"The town is situated in a valley, surrounded on all sides by hills, except the north, where the Oxus flows at a distance of about forty miles. It is watered by two rivers which join north of the town. The climate is so insalubrious, that there is a proverb among the people, which runs as follows:—'If you wish to die, go to Koondooz. The greater part of the valley is so marshy, that the roads are constructed on piles of wood, and run through the rankest weeds; yet wheat and barley are produced, as also rice, in the places which are not entirely inundated. The heat is described as intolerable, yet snow lies for three months in the year. Koondooz has at one time been a large town, but its population does not now exceed 1401 souls; and no person makes it a residence, who can live in any other place, though it be yet the market-town of the neighbourhood. The chief never visits it but in winter. It has a fort, surrounded by a ditch, which is a place of strength: the walls are constructed of sundried brick; and such is the heat, they crumble under the sun's rays, and require constaint repair."

The Uzbeks are described as "a grave, broad-faced, peaceable people, with a Tartar expression of countenance. They are fair, and some of them are handsome the great bulk of the people, the men at least, are without personal beauty. I was struck with the great number of old-looking men among them."

The state of their king at Bokhara (whither they were in good time permitted to go) is in keeping; for—

The life of this king is less enviable than that of most private men. The water which he drinks is brought in skins from the river, under the charge and seal of two officers. It is opened by the vizier, first tasted by his people and then by himself, when it is once more sealed and dispatched to the king. The daily meals of his majesty undergo a like scruitiny; the minister eats, he gives to those around him, they wait the lapse of an hour to judge of their effect, when they are locked up in a box and

* Elsewhere it is said, beyond the Oxus—"At daylight we came to the oasis of Kurshee, a cheering scene, after having marched from the Oxus, a distance of eighty-five miles, without seeing a tree. On nearing this town, we entered a flat and champaign country, which was entirely desolate, till within the limits of the river: tortoises, lizards, and ants, appeared to be its only inhabitants. As a welcome to this first Tartar town, one of our friends in the caravan sent us, as a delicacy, two bowls of 'keimuk chah,' or tea, on which the fat floated so profusely that I took it for soup; but it was really tea mixed with salt and fat, and is the morning beverage of the Uzbeks. Custom never reconciled me to this tea, but our Afghan fellow-travellers spoke of it in loud strains of praise; nor did the manner in which our gift speedily disappeared, when handed over to them, at all belie their taste."

[illegible]key and his mi[illegible]eats, and every eata[illegible]mination; and we shall [illegible]f king of the Uzbeks ever [illegible]a fresh cooked dinner. Poison [illegible] rise of his majesty himself to the [illegible]n he now sits, is not without strong [illegible]a free distribution of such draughts. [illegible] one occasion presented me with some [illegible]f which I took and ate, to shew him that [illegible]nated the gift. The individual cautioned me [illegible] such indiscretion in future; 'since,' said he, 'you should always present some of the gift in the first instance to the giver; and, if he eats, you may with safety follow his example."

But we must retrace our steps, and notice the coveted departure, almost escape, from Koondooz. On leaving Peshawur, we told by Lieut. Burnes:—

"I do not remember to have seen any place more delightful than Peshawur at this season: the climate, garden, and landscape, delight the senses, and to all we had been so fortunate as to add the hospitality of the people. I had brought no presents to conciliate these men, and I, therefore, would receive none at their hands; but, on the present occasion, our host produced a small horse, of a hill breed, and insisted on my accepting it. 'Mr. Moorcroft,' said he, 'accepted one of these same horses, which availed him in his difficulties; and I cannot, therefore, receive a refusal, since you are entering such dangerous countries.' The horse was forcibly sent to my house. The sequel will shew the strange providence which is sometimes to be traced in the acts of man."

At Koondooz we find this "sequel:"—

"We dressed ourselves (says our enterprising author) in our new robes, and saddled at three P. M.; nor did we halt till we reached Khooloom on the following morning,—a distance of more than seventy miles,—worn out with fatigue, after being seated on one horse for twenty hours. It is singlar that I rode the very same animal that had been given to me by the brother of the Peshawur chief; and which, it will be remembered, he had forced upon me, as it might serve me in my difficulties among the Uzbek; a horse of the same breed having formerly availed Mr. Moorcroft when he escaped to Talighan. How singular the coincidence! —how much more singular the gift! It was with heartfelt satisfaction that I again found myself with Dr. Gerard and our own party, and witnessed the universal joy. I could detail to them my adventures at Koondooz, but could not relieve myself by sleep from the fatigue which I had undergone. I have found that, after a certain period, the frame is beyond sleep, which only returns to refresh and recruit the system after the body has been rubbed and rested, and the stomach refreshed by tea, the best cheering beverage to the wayworn traveller. Among the Uzbeks, we frequently lived upon it."

From Khooloom they journeyed to Balkh, passing by Muzar, where they looked upon the grave of Mr. Trebeck, the last who survived of Mr. Moorcroft's party:—

"After burying his two European fellow-travellers, he sunk, at an early age, after four months' suffering, in a far distant country, without a friend, without assistance, and without consolation. The whole of his property was either embezzled by a priest who accompanied the party, or confiscated by *the holy men* of this sanctuary, who yet retain it: it consisted of some valuable horses, camp equipage, money, and a few printed books. All the manuscripts of Moorcroft have been fortunately recovered; and, in justice to an amiable man, who devoted his life to a passion for travel and research, they ought, long ere this, to have been published."

At Balkh they paid a visit to the spot where he was laid, and Mr. Guthrie by his side:—

"It was (says their more successful follower) a bright moonlight night, but we had some difficulty in finding the spot. At last, under a mud wall which had been purposely thrown over, our eyes were directed to it. The bigoted people of Balkh refused permission to the travellers being intered in their burial ground; and only sanctioned it near the city, upon condition of its being concealed, lest any Mahommedan might mistake it for a tomb of one of the true believers, and offer up a blessing as he passed it. It was impossible to view such a scene at the dead of night, without, many melancholy reflections. A whole party buried within twelve miles of each other, held out small encouragement to us, who were pursuing the same track, and led on by nearly similar motives. It was fortunate that the living experienced no such contempt as the dead, for we received no slight from any one, though our creed and our nation were not concealed. The corpse of Moorcroft was brought from Andkhooee where he perished, at a distance from his party. He was attended by a few followers, all of whom were plundered by the people. If he died a natural death, I do not think he could have sunk without exciting suspicions; he was unaccompanied by any of his European associates or confidential servants, and brought back lifeless on a camel, after a short absence of eight days; the health of Mr. Trebeck did not admit of his examining the body."

Of Balkh, the once celebrated "mother of cities," where the travellers remained three days, we have little to state:—

"Its ruins extends for a circuit of about twenty miles but present no symptoms of magnificence; they consist of fallen mosques and decayed tombs which have been built of sun-dried brick; nor are any of these ruins of an age prior to Mahomedanism, though Balkh boasts an antiquity beyond most other cities in the globe. By the Asiatics it is named the 'Mother of Cities,' and said to have been built by Kyamoors, the founder of Persian monarchy. After the conquests of Alexander the the Great, it florished under the name of Bactria, with a dynasty of Grecian kings. In the third century of the Christian era, 'Artaxerxes had his authority solemnly acknowledged in a great assembly held at Balkh, in Khorasan.' It continued subject to the Persian empire, and the residence of the Archimagus, or head of the Magi, till the followers of Zoroaster were overthrown by the inroads of the caliphs. Its inhabitants were butchered in cold blood by Jenghis Khan; and under the house of Timour it became a province of the Mogul empire. It formed the government of Aurungzebe in its youth; and was at last invaded by the great Nadir. On the establishment of the Doorranee monarchy, after his death, it fell into the hands of the Afghans, and within the last eight years has been seized by the King of Bokhara, whose deputy now governs it. Its present population does not amount to 2000 souls, who are chiefly natives of Cabool, and the remnant of the Kara noukur, a description of militia established here by the Afghans. There are also a few Arabs. The Koondooz chief has marched off a great portion of its population, and constantly threatens the city; which has driven the inhabitants to the neighbouring villages. In its wide area, the city appears to have enclosed innumerable gardens; which increased its size without adding to its population: and from the frail materials of which its buildings are constructed, the foundations being only brick, I doubt if Balkh ever were a substantial city. There are three large colleges of a handsome structure, now in a state of decay, with their cells empty. A mud wall surrounds a portion of the town, but it must be of a late age, since it excludes the ruins on every side for about two miles. The citadel, or ark, on the northern side has been more solidly constructed; yet it is a place of no strength. There is a stone of white marble in it, which is yet pointed out as the throne of Kai Kaoos, or Cyrus. Balkh stands on a plain, about six miles from the hills, and not upon them, as is erroneously represented. There are many inequalities in the surrounding fields, which may arise from ruins and rubbish. The city itself, like Babylon, has become a perfect mine of bricks for the surrounding country. These are of an oblong shape, rather square. Most of the old gardens are now neglected and overgrown with weeds; the aqueducts are dried up; but there are clumps of trees in many directions. The people have a great veneration for the city; believing it was one of the earliest peopled portions of the earth, and that the reoccupation of it will be one of the signs of the approaching end of the world. The fruit of Balkh is most luscious; particularly the apricots which are nearly as large as apples. They are almost below value; for 2000 of them were to be purchased for a rupee; and, with iced water, they are indeed luxuries, though dangerous ones. Snow is brought in quantities from the mountains south of Balkh, about twenty miles distant, and sold for a trifle throughout the year. The climate of Balkh is very insalubrious, but it is not disagreeable."

From Balkh they crossed the Toorkman desert to the bank of the Oxus, avoiding Kilef, usual ferry, from a fear of robbers. This waste gave them a premonition of what they were to expect in the deserts of Tartary.

"The mountains of Hindoo Koosh had entirely disappeared below the horizon, and a wide plain, like an ocean of sand, surrounded us on all ides. Here and there were a few round huts, as they are called, 'khirghas, the abode of the erratic Toorkmuns. The inhabitants were few in number: at first sight, they present a fierce and terrible aspect to a stranger. We alighted near one of their settlements; and they strutted about dressed in huge black sheepskin caps, but did not moles us. * * * We had no tent, nor shelter of any kind, but a coarse single blanket, which we used to stretch across two sets of panniers. Even this flimsy covering sheltered us from the sun's rays; and at night we had it removed, and slept in the open air. Our food now consisted of bread and tea; for the Toorkmuns often object to dispose of their sheep since it injures their state; and we could only look on their countless flocks with a desire to possess a single lamb, which often could not be gratified. Europeans, who are so much accustomed to animal food, are sensible of the change to a diet of bread; but we found it tolerably nutritive, and had much refreshment from the tea, which we drank with it at all hours. I found that abstinence from wine and spirits proved rather salutary than otherwise; and I doubt if we could have undergone the vicissitudes of climate, had we used such stimulants."

In fifteen hours they reached the Oxus, which ran before them in all the grandeur of solitude; and Lieutenant Burnes relates:

"We were detained for two days on the banks of the river, till it came to our turn of the ferry-boat; which transferred our carravan, on the 17th, to the northern bank, or the country of Toorkistan, more commonly known to Europeans by the name of Tartary. The river was upwards of 800 yards wide, and about 20 feet deep. Its waters were loaded with clay, and the current passed on at the rate of about three miles and a half an hour. This river is called Jihoon and Amoo by the Asiatics."

The mode of crossing is singular; the boat being dragged across by two horses, harnessed like those we see in the pictured cars of Neptune, and swimming to the opposite shore. Hereabouts another of the native tribes is spoken of as follows:

"Near the country we now entered, there is a tribe of Uzbeks, called Lakay, who are celebrated for their plundering propensities. A saying among them is "to curse every one who dies in his bed," since a true Lakay should lay down his life in a foray or 'chupao.' I was told that the females sometimes accompany their husbands on these marauding expeditions; but it is stated, with greater probability, that the young ladies plunder the caravans which pass near their home. This tribe lives near Hisser, which is a romantic neighbourhood; since, besides the Amazons of Lakay, three or four neighbouring tribes claim a descent from Alexander the Great."

Bokhara is, in many point of view, one of the most remarkable cities of the East.

"Our first care on entering it (the author tells us) was to change our garb, and conform to the usages prescribed by the laws of the country. A petition to the minister might perhaps, have relieved us from the necessity, but the measure was in consonance with our own principle, and we did not delay a moment in adopting it. Our turbans were exchanged for shabby sheep-skin caps, with the fur inside; and our 'kummurbunds' (girdles) were thrown aside for a rude piece of rope or tape. The outer garment of the country was discontinued, as well as our stockings; since these are the emblems of distinction in the holy city of Bokhara between an infidel and a true believer. We hear also that none but a Mahommedan might ride within the walls of the city, and had an inward feeling which told us to be satisfied it we were permitted, at such trifling sacrifices to continue our abode in the capital."

They waited upon the minister, and threw themselves undisguisedly upon his good opinion with the best effect. He accorded his protection; and they safely perambulated the place, of which the following particulars are given:—

"My usual resort in the evening was the Registan of Bokhara, which is the name given to a spacious area in the city, near the palace, which opens upon it On two other sides there are massive buildings, colleges of the learned; and on the fourth side is a fountain, filled with water, and shaded by lofty trees, where idlers and newsmongers assemble round the wares of Asia and Europe, which are here exposed for sale. A stranger has only to seat himself on a bench of the Registan to know the Uzbek, and the people of Bokhara. He may here converse with the natives of Persian Turkey, Russia, Tartary, China, India, and Cabool. He will meet with Toorkmuns, Calmuks, and Kuzzaks, from the surrounding deserts, as well as the natives of more favoured lands. He may contrast the polished manners of the subjects of the 'king' with the ruder habits of a roaming Tartar. He may see the Uzbeks from all the states of Mawur-ool nuhr, and speculate from their physiognomy on the changes which time and place effect among any race of men. The Uzbek of bokhara is hardly to be recognised as a Toork or Tartar from his intermixture of Persian blood. Those from the neighbouring country of Kokan are less changed; and the natives of Orgunje, the ancient Kharasm, have yet a harshness of feature peculiar to themselves. They may be distinguished from all others by dark sheepskin caps, called 'tilpak,' about a foot high. A red beard, grey eyes, and fair skin, will now and then have been fixed on a poor Russian, who has lost his country and his liberty, and here drags out a miserable life of slavery. A native of China may be seen here and there in the same forlorn predicament, shorn of his long cue of hair, with his crown under a turban, since both he and the Russian act the part of Mahommedans. Then follows a Hindoo, in a garb foreign to himself and his country. A small square cap, and a string instead of a girdle, distinguish him from the Mahommedans, and, as the Moslems themselves tell you, prevent their profaning the prescribed salutations of their language by using them to an idolater. Without these distinctions, the native of India is to be recognised by his demure look, and the studious manner in which he avoids all communication with the crowd. He herds only with a few individuals, similarly circumstanced with himself. The Jew is as marked a being as the Hindoo: he wears a somewhat different dress, and a conical cap. No mark, however is so distinguishing as the well-known features of the Hebrew people. In Bokhara they are a race remarkably handsome; and I saw more than one Rebecca in my peregrinations. Their features are set off by ringlets of beautiful hair hanging over their cheeks and neck. There are about 4000 Jews in Bokhara, emigrants from Meshid, in Persia, who are chiefly employed in dying cloth. They receive the same treatment as the Hindoos. Astray Armenian, in a still different dress, represents this wandering nation; but there are few of them in Bokhara. With these exceptions, the stranger beholds in the bazars a portly, fair, and well dressed mass of people, the Mahommedans of Toorkistan. A large white turban and a 'chogha,' or pelisse, of some dark colour, over three or four others of the same description, is the general costume; but the Registan leads to the palace, and the Uzbeks delight to appear before their king in a mottled garment of silk called 'udrus,' made of the brightest colours, and which would be intolerable to any but an Uzbek. Some of the higher persons are clothed in brocade, and one may distinguish the gradations of the chiefs, since those in favour ride into the citadel, and the others dismount at the gate. Almost every individual who visits the king is attended by his slave; and though this class of people are for the most part Persians or their descendants, they have a peculiar appearance. It is said, indeed, that three-fourths of the people of Bokhara are of slave extraction; for of the captives brought from Persia into Toorkistan few are permitted to return, and by all accounts, there are many who have no inclination to do so. A great portion of the people of Bokhara appear on horseback: but, whether mounted or on foot, they are dressed in boots, and the pedestrians strut on high and small heels, in which it was difficult for me to walk or even stand. They are about an inch and a half high, and the pinnacle is not one third the diamater. This is the national dress of the Uzbeks. Some men of rank have a shoe over the boot, which is taken off on entering a room. I must not forget the ladies in my enumeration of the inhabitants. They generally appear on horseback, riding as the men; a few walk, and all are veiled with a black hair-cloth. The difficulty of seeing through it makes the fair ones stare at every one as in a masquerade. Here, however, no one must speak to them; and if any of the king's harem pass, you are admonished to look in another direction, and get a blow on the head if you neglect the advice. So holy are the fair ones of the 'holy Bokhara.' My reader may now, perhaps, form some idea of the inhabitants of Bokhara. From morn to night the crowd which assembles raises a humming noise, and one is stunned at the moving mass of human beings. In the middle of the area the fruits of the season are sold under the shade of a square piece of mat, supported by a single pole. One wonders at the never-ending employment of the fruiterers in dealing out their grapes, melons, apricots, apples, peaches, pears, and plums, to a continued succession of purchasers. It is with difficulty that a passage can be forced through the street; and it is only done at the momentary risk of being rode over by some one on a horse or donkey. These latter animals are exceedingly fine, and amble along at a quick pace with their riders and burdens. Carts of a light construction are also driving up and down, since the streets are not too narrow to admit of wheeled carriages. In every part of the bazar there are people making tea, which is done in large European urns, instead of teapots, and kept hot by a metal tube. The love of the Bokharees for tea is, I believe, without parallel, for they drink it at all times and places, and in half a dozen ways—with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c. Next to the venders of this hot beverage one may purchase 'rajut i jain,' or the delight of life,—grape jelly or syrup, mixed up with choppedice. This abundance of ice is one of the greatest luxuries in Bokhara, and it may be had till the cold weather makes it unnecessary. It is pitted in winter, and sold at a price within the reach of the poorest people. No one ever thinks of drinking water in Bokhara without icing it; and a beggar may be seen purchasing it as he proclaims his poverty and entreats the bounty of the passenger. It is a refreshing sight to see the huge masses of it, with the thermometer at 96°, coloured, scraped, and piled into heaps like snow. It would be endless to describe the whole body of traders; suffice it to say, that almost every thing may be purchased in the Registan: the jewellery and cutlery of Europe, (coarse enough, however,) the tea of China, the sugar of Manilla, &c. &c. One may also add to his lore both Toorks and Persian at the book-stalls, where the learned, or would-be-so, pore over the tattered pages As one withdraws in the evening from this bustling crowd to the more retired parts of city, he winds his way through arched bazars, now empty, and passes mosques, surmounted by handsome cupolas, and adorned by all the simple ornaments which are admitted by Mahommedans. After the bazar hours, these are crowded for evening prayers. At the doors of the colleges, which generally face the mosques, one may see the students lounging after the labours of the day; not, however, so gay or so young as the tyros of an European university, but many of them grave and demure old men with more hypocrisy, but by no means less vice, than the youths in other quarters of the world With the twilight this busy scene closes, the king's drum beats, it is re-echoed by others in every part of the city, and, at certain hour, no one is permitted to move out without a lantern. From these arrangements the police of the city is excellent; and in every street large bales of cloth are left on the stalls at night with perfect safety. All is silence until morning, when the bustle again commences in the Registan. The day is ushered in with the same guzzling and tea-drinking, and hundreds of boys and donkeys laden with milk, hasten to the busy throng. The milk is sold in small bowls, over which the cream floats. a lad will bring twenty or thirty of these to market in shelves, supported and suspended by a stick over his shoulder. Whatever number may be brought speedily disappear among the tea-drinking population of this great city."

A more home view is equally interesting:—

"The house in which we lived was exceedingly small, and overlooked on every side, but we could not regret it, since it presented an opportunity of seeing a Toorkee beauty, a handsome young lady, who promenaded one of the surrounding balconies, and wished to *think* she was not seen A pretended flight was not even neglected by this fair one, whose curiosity often prompted her to steal a glance at the Feringees. Since we had a fair exchange, she was any thing but an intruder, though unfortunately too distant for us to indulge 'in the sweet music of speech.' The ladies of Bokhara stain their teeth quite black; they braid their hair, and allow it to fall in tresses down their shoulders. Their dress differs little from the men: they wear the same pelisses, only that the two sleeves, instead of being used as such, are tucked together and tied behind. In the house even they dress in huge Hessian boots made of velvet, and highly ornamented. What a strange taste for those who are for ever concealed to choose to be thus booted as if prepared for a journey! On the head they wear large white turbans, but a veil covers the face, and many a lovely countenance is born to blush unseen. The exhibition of beauty, in which so much of a woman's time is spent in more favoured countries, is here unknown. A man may shoot his neighbours if he sees him on a balcony at any but a stated hour Assassination follows suspicion; for the laws of the Koran regarding the sex are most strictly enforced. If jealousy is a passion which is rarely known among them, it is replaced by a more debasing vice."

Our countryman was not permitted to pay his respects at court. "'I am as good as the ameer' (so the king is called), said the vizier on being requested to allow this; 'and if you have no matters of business to transact with the king, what have travellers to do with courts?' I told him of our curiosity on these points but he did not choose that we should have the honour, and that was sufficient for abandoning the suit. I was nevertheless (continues the author) resolved to have a sight of royalty; and, at midday on the following Friday, repaired to the great mosque, a building of Timourlane, and saw his majesty and his court passing from prayer. The king appeared to be under thirty years of age, and has not a prepossessing countenance: his eyes are small, his visage gaunt and pale. He was plainly dressed in a silken robe of 'udrus,' with a white turban. He sometimes wears an aigrette of feathers ornamented with diamonds. The Koran was carried in front of him; and he was preceded and followed by two golden mace-bearers, who exclaimed in Turkish, 'Pray to God that the Commander of the Faithful may act justly?' His suite did not exceed a hundred people; most of them were dressed in robes of Russian brocade, and wore gold ornamented swords—I should call them knives—the mark of distinction in this country. His present majesty has more state than any of his predecessors; but he may consider it necessary to affect humility in a temple, and in returning from a religious ceremony. The people drew up by the wayside as he passed, and with a stroke of their beards wished his majesty peace; I did the same. The character of this king, Buhadoor Khan, stands high among his countrymen: at his elevation to the throne he gave away all his own wealth. He is strict in his religious observances, but less bigoted than his father, Meer Hyder. He acts according to the Koran in all cases; and it is pretended that he even lives on the capitation tax which is levied from the Jews and Hindoos. The revenues of the country are said to be spent in maintaining moollahs and mosques; but this young king is ambitious and warlike, and I believe it to be more probable that he uses his treasures to maintain his troops and increase his power. * * * Tradition assigns the foundation of the city of Bokhara to the age of Sikunder Zoolkurnuen, or Alexander the Great, and the geography of the country favours the belief of its having been a city in the earliest ages. A fertile soil, watered by a rivulet, and surrounded by a desert was like a haven to the mariner. Bokhara lies embosomed among gardens and trees, and cannot be seen from a distance; it is a delightful place, and has a salubrious climate; but I cannot concur with the Arabian geographers, who describe it as the paradise of the world. Ferdoosy, the great Persian poet, says 'that when the king saw Mawurooluhr, he saw a "world of cities.' Compared with Arabia and the arid plains of Persia, this may be true; but some of the banks of the Indian rivers have a like richness, beauty and fertility. The circumference of Bokhara exceeds eight English miles; its shape is triangular, and it is surrounded by a wall of earth, about twenty feet high, which is pierced by twelve gates. According to the custom of the east, these are named from the cities and places to which they lead. Few great buildings are to be seen from the exterior; but when the traveller passes its gates, he winds his way among lofty and arched bazars of brick, and sees each trade in its separate quarter of the city; here the chintz sellers, there the shoemakers; one arcade filled with silks, another with cloth. Every where he meets with ponderous and massy buildings, colleges, mosques, and lofty minarets. About twenty caravansarais contain the merchants of different nations, and about one hundred ponds and fountains, constructed of squared stone, furnish its numerous population with water. The city is intersected by canals, shaded by mulberry trees, which bring water from the river of Samarcand; and there is a belief among the people, which deserves to be mentioned, that the loftiest minaret, which is about 150 feet high, rises to the level of that famous capital of Timour. Bokhara is very indifferently supplied with water; the river is about six miles distant, and the canal is only once opened in fifteen days. In summer the inhabitants are sometimes deprived of

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good water for months; and when we were in Bokhara the canals had been dry for sixty days; the snow had not melted in the high lands of Samarcand, and the scanty supply of the river had been wasted before reaching Bokhara. The distribution of this necessary of life becomes therefore an object of no means importance, and an officer of government is specially charged with that duty. After all, the water is bad, and said to be the cause of guinea-worm, a disease frightfully prevalent in Bokhara, which the natives will tell you originates from the water; and they add, that these worms are the same that infested the body of the prophet Job! Bokhara has a population of 150,000 souls; for there is scarcely a garden or burying-ground within the city walls. With the exception of its public buildings, most of its houses are small, and of a single story; yet there are many superior dwellings in this city. * * * Its name was widely spread by the number of learned and religious men it produced; and the affix of 'shereef, or holy, was soon added to it by its Mahommedan conquerors. It is considered the sure mark of an infidel to say that the walls of Bokhara are crooked; but, strange to add, the architecture is so defective, that I doubt if there be a perpendicular wall in the city. The priests of the present day assert that in all other parts of the globe light *descends* upon earth; but, on the other hand, that it *ascends* from the holy Bokhara! Mahommed, on his journey to the lower heaven, is said to have observed this fact, which was explained to him by the angel Gabriel as the reason for its designation."

The Mahommedan law is most rigorously enforced; but we have now devoted as much as we can of our No. to a distinct description of the leading features of Bokhara; and, unwilling to mix it up with other matters, we shall defer a concluding notice of this delightful journal till Saturday next.

MISCELLANEA.

Few subjects have excited of late more public attention than the present deteriorated condition of the mercantile marine. The calamitous loss of the mercantile marine. The calamitous loss of human life and devastation of property which the public journals almost daily exhibit, are at length rising the commercial classes into activity. A petition on this subject, from Edinburgh and the vicinity, was last night presented to the House of of Commons, by Mr. Abercromby, comprising the signature of the Magistrates and many of the most influential merchants of Edinburgh and Leith. The petition, after adverting to the fact that Lloyds' Lists represent the destruction of commercial vessels during the year 1833 at not less than 800, while not one ship of the Royal Navy has met with a similar fate, alleges as the proximate cause of so many wrecks, *the imperfect system of ship-building* which prevails in the mercantile ship-yards; but considers the real and influential cause to be, *the pernicious control exercised over the commercial interests by the Sea Insurance Company*. After alluding to the mode of classification adopted by these bodies, and pointing out the flagrant injury inflicted on the nation by the superficial method of ship-building it occasions the petition concludes by soliciting the House to take the subject into serious consideration, with a view to remedial measures,—perhaps by appointing surveyors, under the control of the Board of Trade or other public board, to superintend and report on merchant ships while building and before proceeding to sea. Mr. Buckingham, in seconding the petition, remarked that he had perused it with care; that it was clearly and ably stated; that he concurred in every word expressed in it; and trusted that it would meet with the best consideration of the House and of a Select Committee.—*Spectator, August* 2.

The Pique Frigate.—On Monday His Majesty's frigate Pique, of 36 guns, was launched at Plymouth Doc yard. She was built upon the plan of the present surveyor of the navy, Captain W. Symonds, who has now, we believe, had the construction of ten ships of war upon his fundamental principles, as a naval architect—that great breadth imparts to a vessel greater stability, or a capability of sustaining an inclined force at the least angle of inclination. This position must be undoubtedly true to a certain extent; but it is contended that its development has been carried to a degree of extravagance from which no desirable advantage whatever has been experienced, while the expense has been enormous; that previous scientific knowledge embraced, to an equal extent, the desirable qualities of swift sailing, upon all points, with capacity for stowage, good quarters for the men, without such excess of breadth as has been displayed in the Vernon and other ships, whose expense of "wear and tear," as well as original construction, is excessive. Captain John Hayes, C. B., has been permitted by the Admiralty to construct a ship of the same class as the Pique, upon his principle, to be called the Inconstant, in which, we understand, he contends that, having a breadth of four feet eight inches less than the Pique, she will engross all the stability possessed by her competitor. If we are to take as our guide in the matter the opinioue of practical seamen, as the result of all competitions in ship-building, we should say, that we have not yet heard of any ship having been built which possesses all the qualities desirable in a perfect man of war, but each and every one of them possesses some superior quality at the expense of another—that the science of ship-building is not yet come to its perfect state of maturity. The dimensions of the Pique are—length of lower deck 160 feet, breadth extreme 44 feet, depth of hold 13 feet 9 inches, tonnage 1,400 tons. She has been constructed under the able directions of Thomas Roberts, Esq., the veteran ship-builder of Plymouth dockyard, who has now completed the 50th man-of-war launched since his advancement to his present honourable rank, to which professional ability alone raised him. The Pique was christened by Miss Ross, the daughter of Captain Superintendant Charles Ross, C. B., with a *savoire faire* that included about a dozen gentlemen in the wine-sprinkling ordinance.

Wellington Column.—Mr. Rayner, of Regent-sreet, has now at his spar and marble rooms, a column of black marble, commemorative of the victories of the Duke of Wellington. This column is the first that has been executed under the inspection and direction of Mr. Rayner, who is about to submit it to public exhibition, and if approved of as a model, to have a limited number of copies made from it for sale to subscribers. The column, including the plinth and a statue of the duke in bronze, is about three feet and a half in height. It is of marble, from the quarries of the Duke of Devonshire in Derbyshire, and in its general form and arrang ement is a copy of the Pillar of Trajan. The shaft of the column is covered with a series of basso-reliefs, displaying chronologically the chief features of every military enterprise in which the Duke has been concerned, from the storming of Seringapatam to the battle of Waterloo. The reliefs are produced by means of chymical acids being applied to the ground from which the reliefs are raised, and the surface of the marble by which the reliefs are formed being protected from the operation of the acids by an application of wax. The reliefs are highly polished, and of a deep black colour; the groundwork is not polished, so that the colour of the marble is not fully brought out, but forms a contrast with the colour of the reliefs. The whole column is a very elegant ornament for a drawing-room, and reflects great credit on the taste and skill of the artists by whom it has been contrived. It will be a very fit memorial of the warlike deeds of the hero it commemorates for his admirers to have in their possession.—*Times, July* 15.

Mr. Malthus.—In introducing the Poor Law Amendment Bill, Lord Brougham rendered the following tribute to the merits of Mr. Malthus:—

Before he concluded his observations on the subject of population, he could not feel satisfied if he did not do justice to a most learned, a most able, and most virtuous individual, whose name had been mixed up with more odious misrepresentation than any other name of science, he believed, in this Protestant country, or in the present enlightened age. Every man would understand who he meant when he named, as that great man's attributes, talent, honesty, integrity, the strongest sense of public duty, the most amiable feelings in private life; when he described him as the ditinguished ornament and delight of his private and literary circle, as one of the most blameless and virtuous men that ever breathed; when he had stated these attributes, no one could hesitate at pronouncing the name of Professor Malthus, a man who, though he had made one of the greatest and most beneficial discoveries in political and social science ever conceived, whose abilities were as original as they were transcendant, had been the subject of the malignant and flippant attacks of the low-minded and the ignorant.

If a mild, benevolent spirit, and a candid mind, wholly devoted to truth, are titles to the world's esteem, Mr. Malthus has ample claims. He enemies have strangely misconceived him in the phantom they have conjured up, and attacked under his name. He is not, however, a man to be ruffled by misrepresentation, and remains calm in his own consciousness. He is always open to discussion, and has patience and indulgence to spare for harsh judgmentsthat have been groundlessly formed against him. We make these remarks without reference to his doctrines, in many of which we do not concur; and in justice to the spirit in which he has sought truth, even if he has found error.—*Examiner, July* 17.

The Pacha Steam Packet.—On Saturday last, a majestic steam-ship, the largest ever built in this kingdom, was launched from the dockyard of Messrs. Fletchers and Fearnall, at Limehouse, in the presence of a numerous and respectable company.

The Pacha has been built by order of and for the Pacha of Egypt, for a vessel of war, and (besides affording accommodation for the transmission of a large body of troops, provisions, stores, ammunition, &c) will carry 20 carronades, and two long traversing guns.

Immediately after the launch, the Pacha was towed round the Isle of Dogs, and ultimately moored of the Folly House, near the entrance of the City Canal, at Blackwall, where she will remain till the fitments, rigging, &c. are completed, and where the lovers of naval architecture and the curious have an opportunity of inspecting her.

ome idea may be formed of the Pacha's immense size and capability, by the following dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Extreme length...	211	6
Extreme breadth...	56	9
Extreme depth...	32	6

Supposed admeasurement, by steam-boat mode, from 1,800 to 2,000 tons, being nearly equal to the burden of a first-rate 74-gun ship. She will be furnished with two steam-engines, each of 120 horse power, from the factory of the celebrated engin ers, Messrs. Boulton and Watt.—*Glasgow Herold, July* 13.

The London Season.—The fashionable season is nearly at an end. Lord Hertford gave what may be considered the concluding fête on the 24th. at his magnificent villa in the Regent's Park. Everybody left in London was there, and a more splendid galaxy of beauty never was seen. The myriads of lamps by which the extensive gardens were illuminated—the beauty of the decorations—the abundance of the refreshments and supper—the princely style in which the whole affair was conducted, claim for it in merit the title of first as it was, in fact, the last party of the year.

When Parliament will be up depends considerably upon Messrs. O'Connell, Tail and Co. If the Agitator is bought by Lord Duncannon at his own price, matters may be much abbreviated; and he already goes about and says he can have a Privy Counsellor's office any day he likes.

So much in the fashionable world depends upon politics—indeed, in what do not politics essentially mix themselves up?—that we cannot venture without knowing when the Session ends, to guess when town will be a desert. All we know is, that its consumptive habit begins to be very conspicuous. Brummel used to say that *he* left town when the chairmen began to eat asparagus—which saying marks the change of season since the Beau's time. When the cabmen eat grouse is not a bad period at present; and we do think the limp-locked beauties of Almacks returned "unmarried" on the 1st of August, may as well give up all hopes for the current year. We wish them all success next season and so bid them adieu.

Persian Reparation.—Meshed-e-Norous and I sauntered about the town nearly the whole afternoon, and then turned into a bath, where I was still sorry to see a dozen men lying on their backs like corpses, with their beards in paste: an unlucky slip that I made on coming out of the hot water threw me into the midst of them, and they evidently thought me either drunk or mad. I hurried out, leaving Meshed-e-Norouz to make my apology, and dressed so hastily that I unwittingly carried off one of the bath cloths. I sent Meshed back with this, but he went unwillingly, declaring that the owner of the bath would think him either a fool or a thief: "Just keep it," he said, "*and offer up a good wish for the man, that his prosperity may increase.*"—*Conolly's Journey to the North of India.*

Persian Consolation.—We lay in our kajavahs near the baggage, on which was seated Abdoollah. He had taken it into his head to be offended, because we would not commit cold-blooded murder, and from time to time he vented his ill-humour in such expressions as the following: "Ai Khoda! What asses we were to thrust ourselves among a nation of dogs! Ya Alle!—get us out of their hands. Didn't Moolà Nusr Oollah warn you?—didn't I, didn't all the town, warn you?—and yet you would come? Aiwah!"—"Dust on your head, ye son of a burned father," exclaimed the Syud, roused into fury; "is your life more worth than our lives, that you make such a cry about it? If you're killed you're killed, and there will be one ass the less in the world—Barikullah!" Then Abdoollah would sigh and recite a scrap of Hàfiz, or drop his beads for a *fall* (a mode of casting an event, less romantic, but much in the manner of Margaret's decision by the "Forget me not!,'). It is but one of several ways in the modern art of divination in the East. Many *soi disant* moollahs study nothing else, and find a profit in so doing.—*Conolly's Journey to the North of India.*

The Queen of Prussia at the Battle of Jena.—A few minutes before the attack the Queen of Prussia, mounted on a superb charger, appeared on the field of battle, and accompaied by the *élite* of the youth of Berlin, rode along the front of the most advanced lines of the Prussian army. The flags, which her own hands had embroidered to stimulate the troops, together with those which had been borne in the armies of Frederick the Great, and which were blackened with gunpowder, were lowered at her approach. Shouts of enthusiasm resounded through the Prussian ranks. The atmosphere was so clear and the two armies were so close to each other, that the French could plainly discern the costume of the Royal amazon. Her singular dress was, indeed, the chief cause of the danger she incurred in her flight. On her head was a helmet of polished steel, shaded by a superb plume. The rest of her dress consisted of a cuirass, glittering with gold and silver, and a tunic of silver brocade, reaching to her feet, on which she wore red boots, with gold spurs. When the Prussian army was routed the Queen remained on the field, attended by three or four men of her escort, who had defended her. However, a small party of Hussars, who had fought gloriously during the batttle, rushed forward at full gallop, and with drawn swords dispersed the little group. Startled by this unexpected attack, the horse which her Majesty rode darted off at a furious gallop, and had he not possessed the fleetness of a stag, the fair Queen would infallibly have been captured by the French Hussars, who were several times very close upon her. The Queen, thus pursued, arrived within sight of the gates of Welmar, when a strong detachment of Dragoons was seen pursuing her at full speed. The commander of the detachment had orders to take the Queen at all risk. But no sooner had she entered Welmar than the gates were closed, and the Hussars and Dragoons returned disappointed to the field of battle.—*Bourienne's Memoirs.*

Will case.—A cause was tried at the Dorchester Assizes last week, before Lord Denman and a Special Jury, which excited so much interest in the neighbourhood, that the street was crowded at four o'clock on the following morning by persons waiting to hear the verdict. The question at issue was the validity of a will purporting to be that of the Reverend John Clavell, of Smedmore, near Dorchester, by which he devised personal property worth 20,000*l.* and a freehold estate of 2000*l.* a year, to John Baines, who became his steward in 1830, but was no relation to him. Mr. Clavell's housekeeper died in 1830; and he engaged a Mrs. Churchill, the wife of a watchmaker, who lived in Dorchester, to succeed to her place. Mrs. Churchill's daughter, Fanny, a young person of considerable attainments, who had kept a school, came to visit her mother; and Mr. Clavell liking her also, invited her to remain in his house, and made her his secretary and amanuensis. Soon afterwards, he dismissed his bailiff, and engaged John Baines, the son of a farmer at Lulworth, who came to visit Miss Churchill, and whom Mr. Clavell recognized as an old acquaintance, to become his bailiff. In May 1833, Mr. Clavell gave a lease for twenty-one years for a large farm to John Baines, and one of a smaller form to his father. In June 1833, Mr. Clavell died; and Colonel Mansell, his heir-at-law, came to his residence at Smedmore, and searched for a will; but could not find one. Baines and the Churchill were suspected of having made away with some of the property; and were taken before the Magistrates on suspicion of the felony, but discharged. Fanny Churchill's boxes were searched, but no will found. An advertisement was put in the paper by Colonel Mansell, asking for information respecting Mr. Clavell's will, if any existed; but none was forthcoming. The next of kin administered to the personal estate, and converted it to their own use. In October 1833, Fanny Churchill announced, that she had a will consigned to her safe keeping by Mr. Clavell. The attesting witnesses—John Baines's two brothers, and Fanny Churchill herself, who had written out the will, as she said under the direction of Mr. Clavell—were called together. By this will, all the leasehold and freehold property was devised to a Mrs. Richards, Mr. Clavell's sister for her life, and then to John Baines; *who it turned out, was engaged to be married to Fanny Churchill.* Mrs. Richards, who was seventy years of age, died *before* the will was produced. It was [illegible] Commons. The act[ion] brought to eject John[son] occupied, and which he cla[imed] the will. On the trial, Fanny [Churchill] ed for her concealment of the will. Mr. Clavell enjoined her not to produce it for three or four months after his decease. The only reason she could give for allowing Mansell to take possession of the freehold property, for allowing the next of kin to take personal property, and use it, and for not revealing the true state of the case in her own defence when charged with felony before the Magistrates. She swore that Baines himself, and his two brothers, the witnesses, were ignorant of the contents of the will; which, though Mr. Clavell was a man of weak intellect, was admirably drawn up, and was indeed, according to Serjeant Wilde, a perfect model for a will. Several witnesses proved the handwriting of Mr. Clavell; but a number swore that the signature was forged. The evidence was exceedingly contradictory on this point. One of the witnesses having sworn the signature to be a forgery, declared it to be genuine when presented to him in a different way. The impression of the seals on the packet it which the will was inclosed was nearly worn away. This Fanny Churchill accounted for by saying, that when her boxes were searched, she took out the will in a hurry, and put it in her bosom; where, by the warmth, the impression was worn off. A seal-engraver from London said, that the impression could never have been made by Mr. Clavell's seal. It was considered very singular, that no mention was made in the will either of Mrs. Churchill or her daughter, to whom Mr. Clavell was known to be attached. There were the principal facts of the case; but upwards of sixty witnesses gave testimony, the reading of which occupied Lord Denman five hours. The Jury, after several hours' consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff; thereby deciding that the will was forged. Sergeant Wilde, Mr. Follett, and two other counsel, were for the plaintiff; Sir James Scarlett, Sergeant Bompas, Sergeant Coleridge, and two others, for the defendant. The verdict was received with cheers by the people in and outside the Court.

There are two estates in the market at present which formerly gave the power of returning six members to Parliament, but which, having been deprived of that privilege by Schedule A, are no longer thought worth keeping by their noble owners. These estates are Aldborough, in Yorkshire, the possession of which enabled the Duke of Newcastle to return two Members for Aldborough and two for Boroughbridge; and Stockbridge, in Hampshire, which gave the Marquis of Westminster the control of that borough. The noble Duke's estate will probably produce 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* less than it would have done five years ago, and that of the noble Marquis about half that sum.—*Leeds' Mercury.*

That Earl Grey has for some time past been suffering under bodily exhaustion, must have been manifest to all in the habit of attending the House of Peers. He was almost invariably to be seen hanging his head, and looking very melancholy, as if suffering from the physical as well as mental fatigue consequent on the cares of office. For some months past, he seemed, moreover, to have a tendency to lethargy. Though surrounded on all hands by friends, it was very seldom that he spoke to any of them. The only time that a smile has been seen to play on his lips, in the House of Lords, was when the Lord Chancellor had made some of his happiest and most humorous hits when addressing their Lordships. We hope sincerely that relaxation from the cares of office may restore his Lordship to health.—*Globe.*

The decision of the Court of Première Instance at Sancerre has just been given in favour of the plaintiffs, Beauclerk and others, against the Duke of Richmond; but the profits (*jauissances*) of the estate of Aubigny are to be allowed the claimants from the date of the commencement of the suit only.

When Bonaparte landed at Antibes, E. Merron said, "The Ogre is landed." When he reached Grenoble, M. Marro exclaimed, "The rascal Bonaparte is at Gren ble." When he advanced to Lyons, M. Marron cried Napoleon is at Lyons." When he approached Paris, M. Marron shouted, "His Majesty the Emperor is come." So the letter of Louis Philip to the Bishops in 1831, calls upon them to celebrate "the three *immortal* days of July:" that of 1832, the *great* days of July;" that of 1833, "the *memorable* days of July;" that of 1834 drops all laudatory phraseology, and merely recommends the commemoration of "*the* days of July."—*French Paper.*

Count Drouetd' Erlon has been appointed to the Governorship of Algiers, by Marshal Gerald. This is a popular appointment, as the new Governor was a brilliant and successful officer under Napoleon. It is said that Thiers has made up his mind to get rid of Persil; whose violence and unpopularity will, he fears, be injurious to the Ministry in the ensuing session of the Chambers. If Thiers is really in earnest, every one expects that the "foribwnd" Chancellor must give way.

Much dissatisfaction is excited at Constantinople, by the vicinity of the British and French squadron. The Reis Effendi, stimulated no doubt by Russia, has demanded explanations on the subject from Lord Ponsonby; who is reported to have answered, that the ships were merely cruising about the Levant for exercise. This reply was not deemed very satisfactory by the Porte: it would have been strange indeed if it had removed their fears, real or affected. The German papers in the pay of Austria and Russia fill them with articles whose object is to prove the injury inflicted upon Turkey by the interference of France and England in its affairs. All this proves, that the presence of the allied fleets is an obstacle to the flagitious designs of Austria and Russia upon Turkey.

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